Bombay Gazette.

VOLUME 30.] WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1819. [NUMBER 1536.

A CARD.

THE HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR, *will hold a* LEVEE *once a Fortnight, at the Government house in the Fort, commencing on this present Wednesday at* 10 *o'clock.*

He will also be happy to receive Gentlemen at Parell every morning until 10 *o'clock, Wednesdays excepted, when he will receive them at the same hour in the Fort.*

A. MORSE,
A. D. C.

PAREL, 5th November 1819.

Advertisement.

THE Chartered Ship MARQUIS OF HASTINGS, will sail for England on or about the 15th Inst. has Excellent Accommodations for Passengers.

For Passage apply to Captain ARKSOLE.

Bombay, Nov. 9th 1819.

FOR LONDON
THE NEW SHIP
Thames.
Capt. JOHN LITSON,

HAS part of her Cargo engaged, and will sail early in the Month of December; has Excellent Accommodations for Passengers.

For Freight or Passage apply to the Commander on board, or at the Office of Messrs. SHOTTON, MALCOLM, and Co.

Bombay, 9th Nov. 1819.

FOR FREIGHT,
TO MUSCAT, BUSHIRE,
AND
BUSSORAH.
THE SHIP
Elizabeth.
G. W. COTGRAVE, Master.

IS ready to receive Freight immediately. For particulars apply at the Office of MAHOMED ALLY KHAN, & AGA MAHOMED SOOSTRY.

Bombay, 9th Nov. 1819.

Nursung Cowasjee,

BEGS leave to inform the Public, that he still continues to make CREAM CHEESES, of sizes from 6 to 4 lbs. COWASJEE PATELL'S TANK No. 2.

Bombay, Nov. 9th, 1819.

To Be Let.

And may be entered on immediately.

THAT Commodious House at Colabah, close to the FERRY belonging to the Estate of the late Major General WADDINGTON.

There are two Wells on the Premises, affording at all Seasons of the year a most abundant supply of excellent water.

Rent 150 Rupees Per Month, for a period of not less than six months; Farther particulars may be known on applications at the Office of Messrs. JOHN LECKIE & Co.

Bombay, 3d November 1819.

Advertisement.

THE Brig Enterprise, of 135 Tons, will sail in two or three days hence for Cochin, and will receive freight for that or any other intermediate Port. Application to be made to the Commander at the Office of MESSRS. JOHN LECKIE. & Co.

Bombay 10th Nov 1819.

Advertisement.

MESSRS. FORBES and Co. have lately received from London, for Sale a few 12 Dozen Chests of Palmer's Bordeaux Claret, a genuine and highly flavored Wine, which may be had on application at their Office, at Rs. 35 per Dozen.

Bombay, 10th November, 1819.

NEW AUCTION ROOMS,
John Yeates
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
This Day.

AN Invoice of Gentlemen's Hats from Bond Street, Hunting Saddles, coarse Men's Hats, a few articles of Furniture, Liquors, and a capital double poled Tent, &c. &c. &c.

At 12 o'clock will be put up, just landed from the H. C. S. Barossa, a thorough bred Bull Dog, another, between a Bull Dog and Terrier, also two English Setters, and three Saddle Horses.

Apollo House; Nov. 9th 1819.

Advertisement.

For Sale,
AT THE
Gazette Office.

One Copy of Thomson's Alcedo 5 Vols. Quar. in boards, Rupees.	60
Marsden's Malay Grammar and Dictionary, 2 Vols Quarto.	40
Essay on Conciousness, 1 Vol. do,	15
British Review, No. 19, 1 Vol.	3
Propectus of a National Work.	1
Monthly Magazine from Jan. to June each.	1

Bombay, Nov. 9th 1819.

FOR SALE
at the
Gazette Office.

BLANK Bills of Exchange, Powers of Attorney, Wills, Interest and Respondentia Bonds, Policies of Insurance, Articles of Agreement between Masters and Mariners, Bills of Lading, Boat Notes, &c. &c.

Bombay, 13th Oct. 1819.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Right Honorable the Governor in Council

BOMBAY CASTLE, 27ST OCTOBER 1819.

THE Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to suspend until the 1st January next, the arrangement announced in General Orders of 21st ultimo as far as relates to the payment of the troops in the Northern and Southern Division of Guzerat.

Bombay Castle, 28th Oct. 1819.

In view to secure qualified persons being at all times at command to be detached on any emergency, instead of making temporary appointments to meet the calls of the public service, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint two Conductors in addition to the present establishment of the Arsenal.

29th October 1819.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following alterations in the Medical Department.

Surgeon Marshall attached to the Revenue Survey Department in Broach, and Surgeon Kembal attached to the Residency at Baroda, to be relieved by Assistant Surgeons, in consequence of their promotion to the rank of Surgeon.

Assistant Surgeon Powell, to be Assistant Surgeon to the Revenue Survey at Broach.

Surgeon Kembal, to be Garrison Surgeon at the Presidency.

Assistant Surgeon Kennedy M. D. to be Assistant Surgeon to the Residency at Baroda.

Assistant Surgeon McNeil, to be Assistant Surgeon to the Court of Circuit and Appeal at Surat, and to join his station on the termination of the service on which he is at present employed.

Assistant Surgeon Kane, to be Garrison Assistant Surgeon at the Presidency.

30th October 1819.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the Division Orders of Colonel Huskisson, of the 14th Instant, appointing Lieut. Farquharson of the 2nd Batt. 5th Regt. Native Infantry to act as Superintendant of Bazars with the Force in Kandeish, and of Serjeant J. Herrin, of His Majesty's 67th Reght. to be Line Serjeant to the Force in the Assistant Quarter-master General's Department

Captain H. Smith of the 1st Regt. Light Cavalry is allowed a furlough to England on private concerns for three years from the date of Embarkation.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to allow an assistant to the Paymaster to the Poona Division of the Army on a permanent salary of Rupees (120) one hundred and tweenty per month.

1st November 1819.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to grant a furlough to England, agreeably to the Regulations, to Lieut. John Bayly, of the 2d Regt. Light Cavalry attached to the Flank Companies of the 1st Bat. 3d Regt. N. I. under Orders to proceed with the Expedition to the Persian Gulf, for a period of three years from the date of his quitting the Force ordered on that Service, to proceed overland.

Major Staunus, Assistant Adjutant General with the force proceeding to the Gulph of Persia, is permitted to hold the temporary rank of Deputy Adjutant General during that Service,

Serjeant Hickon of His Majesty's 65th Regiment to be Park Serjeant to the Engineer Department.

Serjeant Walker tobe quarter Master Serjeant to the Department of Artillery

Serjeant Denby of His Majesty's 65th Regiment to be Provost Serjeant, and

Serjeant Deane of His Majesty's 47th Regiment to be Line Serjeant to the Force.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to cancel that part of the General Orders of the 21st of September last which establish the Head Quarters of the paymaster and assistant paymaster in Guzerat, and to permit the paymaster to fix the Head Quarters of his office at such station as may be found most convenient for the efficient discharge of his duties.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to grant Serjeant Patrick Letwitch of the Battalion of Artillery his discharge from the honorable company's service, and to allow him to remain at Bombay,

In reference to the General order of the 25th Ultimo, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the 1st Battalion 8th Regiment Native Infantry, composing a part of the Bombay, brigade in Malwa, shall march to Kandeish instead of Baroda; and that the 2d Battalion 5th Regiment Native Infantry, now in Kandiesh, shall proceed to Poona, on being relieved by the 1st 8th Regt. Native Infantry.

Mr. John Gordon having arrived in the Swallow, on the 28th Ultimo, and produced the counterpart of his convenant as an Assistant Surgeon for this Presidency is admitted on the Establishment from the date of his arrival.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant John Reynolds, he present paymaster with the force in Malwa, to the situation of assistant paymaster to the Poona division of the Army, and Lieut. Riddell the Bazar master in Malwa, to the office of Assistant paymaster in Guzerat. These arrangements to have effect on the return of the Force to Baroda,

Assistant Surgeon Whyte is appointed to succeed the late Assistant Surgeon Roy in the charge of the Medical duties in Kattywar.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm Brigadier General Smith's division orders of the 21st ultimo, appointing Captain Halifax, the Deputy Adjudant General to the Poona division of the army, to officiate in the duties of Interpreter and charge of the police during the temporary absence of Brevet Capt. James Sheriff, on the expedition to the Persian Gulf.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut Wm Miller of the Battalion of Artillery and second deputy commissary of stores at the Presidency, to officiate in the duties of Major of Brigade to that corps during the temporary absence of Capt. Hardy on the expedition to the Persian Gulf.

Bombay Castle 1st Nov. 1819.

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the Commission appointing the Hon'ble Mountstuart Elphinstone to the Office of Governor of Bombay and its dependencies and Commander in Chief of the Fort and Garrison and of all the Forces that are now, or hereafter shall be employed within the said Fort and Garrison, be read as follows at the different stations of the Army, under the usual observances, as soon after this order is received as may be practicable.

THE UNITED COMPANY OF MERCHANTS OF ENGLAND TRADING TO THE EAST INDIES.

To all to whom these Presents shall come, send Greeting: Know ye, that we the said United Company reposing especial Trust and confidence in the Fidelity, Prudence, Justice and circumspection of the Hon'ble MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, have nominated, made, constituted and appointed and by these Presents do nominate, make, constitute and appoint the said MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE to be our PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY in the EAST INDIES, of and for all our Affairs at Bombay and in SURAT, CAMBAY, and PERSIA, and at all other places and for all such Affairs as are now subject to the Government of or are managed by the said Presidency of Bombay, and of all the TERRITORIES thereunto now belonging and of all and singular the FORTS, FACTORIES, SETTLEMENTS, TERRITORIES, COUNTRIES AND JURISDICTIONS thereof, and to execute all and every the Powers and Authorities thereunto appertaining by Order and Direction of our Court of Directors for the time being, and of such other Persons as in and by an Act of Parliament made in the Thirty third Year of the Reign of His present Majesty entitled, "An Act for continuing in the East India Company, for a further "term, the Possession of the British Territories in "India, together with their exclusive Trade under "certain Limitations; for establishing further Regu"lations for the Government of the said Territories "and the better Administration of Justice within "the same; for appropriating to certain uses "the Revenues and Profits of the said Company, "and for making Provision for the good Order and "Government of the Towns of Calcutta, Madras and "Bombay," are empowered to give any Orders to the said United Company's servants in India in certain cases in the said Act mentioned. To take upon him, hold and enjoy the said Office upon and from the 1st day of November 1819, or upon and from the death, resignation or coming away of the Right Honorable Sir Evan Nepean, Bart. our present President and Governor of Bombay aforesaide, if either of such last mentioned events shall happen before the said 1st day of November 1819, and to continue in the exercise of the said Office during the pleasure of us and of our Court of Directors, and until the contrary therefore shall be signified under our Seal, or under the hands of thirteen or more of the said Court of Directors for the time being, but subject nevertheless, to such other removal and recal as in the said Act of Parliament is mentioned. And to the end that the said Mountstuart Elphinstone, may be better enabled to order and manage all the Affairs of us the said United Company, we do direct, that the Persons who shall be Councillors of the said Presidency, when the said Mountstuart Elphinstone shall take the said Office of President or Governor upon him, and such other Persons who shall have been or hereafter shall be appointed Councillors of the said Presidency, shall be Councillors of the said Presidency or Settlement for governing and managing all our Affairs at Bombay and other the places aforesaid, and governing the Town and Castle of Bombay, and all other our Forts, Factories and Settlements within any of the Territories, subject nevertheless to the Provisions contained in the said Act passed in the Thirty third Year of the Reign of His said Majesty, and we do hereby give and grant unto our said President and Governor Mountstuart Elphinstone and to our Council aforenamed or the Major part of them (the whole Council being duly summoned) and to the said Mountstuart Elphinstone alone in certain cases, and under certain circumstances mentioned in the said Act passed in the thirty third year of the Reign of His Present Majesty, full Power and authority from time, to time to rule and govern all and every our Factories and servants under the said Presidency, and all the soldiers and inhabitants of our said Town and Castle of Bombay, and elsewhere within the places aforesaid, to administer lawful Oaths as occasion shall require, and to do and perform all such other Acts and things and to use and exercise all such other Powers and authorities as the said President and Governor, and his Council, in their several and respective places where the said United Company have, or shall have Factories, or any place of Trade, are authorized to do; subject nevertheless to the superintending and controling Power of the Governor General in Council of Fort William in Bengal in such cases wherein he is authorized to have a superintending and controling Power in and by any Acts of Parliament now in force; and also subject and according to such instructions and directions as he the said Mountstuart Elphistone our President and Governor and the Council aforesaid, shall from time to time receive under the hands of thirteen or more of the Court of Directors of the said United Company for the time being, and from such other persons as by the said Act of the thirty third year of the Reign of his Present Majesty are empowered to give order to the said United Company's servants in India in certain cases, therein mentioned. Provided always, that these presents and the appointment hereby made are subject to such temporary and partial suspension, and in such manner as in the said Act of the thirty third year of the Reign of His Present Majesty is mentioned, when our Governor General of Fort William in Bengal for the time being shall find it expedient to visit the Presidency of Bombay, or any Province of or Place thereunto belonging. And we the said United Company do hereby order and require all our Factors, Servants, Officers and Soldiers within the limits of the said Presidency, and all the People and inhabitants of our said Town and Castle of Bombay, and all other our Forts, Places, and Colonies within the said Presidency, to conform, submit, and yield due obedience unto the said Mountstuart Elphinstone, our President and Governor, and his Council accordingly; and we do hereby revoke, repeal, annul, and make void, every former Commission or Commissions, given and granted by us, and all other appointmedts whereby any Person or Persons was and were, or shall be constituted, and ordained, or hath, or have, or shall become President, and Governor, or of the Council of Bombay aforesaid, such revocation to take place from the time when the said Mountstuart Elphinstone shall take upon him the said Office.—IN WITNESS whereof we the said United Company have caused Our commons Seal to be affixed to these Presents this fifteenth day of November in the fifty ninth year of the Reign of Our Sovereign Lord George the third, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of Faith, and so forth, and in the year of Our Lord One thousand, Eight hunded and eighteen.

Signed by Order of the Court of Directors of the said United Company.

(Signed) JOSEPH DART,
Secretary.

EAST INDIA HOUSE,
LONDON, THE 2ND JANUARY 1819.

A TRUE COPY.
JOSEPH DART,
Secretary.

THE UNITED COMPANY OF MERCHANTS OF ENGLAND TRADING TO THE EAST INDIES
TO THE HONORABLE
MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE.

We, the said United Company, reposing especial trust and confidence in you the Honorable Mountstuart Elphinstone, do by these presents constitute and appoint you to be our Governor and Commander in Chief of our Fort and Garrison of Bombay, and of all the Forces which are now, or hereafter shall be employed, for the service of us the said United Company within the said Fort and Garrison. And you are to the utmost of your skill and power to do and perform all such Offices and Services as appertain to the Post of Governor and Commander in Chief as aforesaid, and to hold the said Office unto and upon you, upon and from the 1st day of November 1819 or upon and from the death, resignation or coming away of the Right Honorable Sir Evan Nepean Bart., our present Governor and Commander in Chief at Bombay aforesaid, if either of those last mentioned events shall happen before the said 1st day of November 1819, and to con-

tinue in the exercise of the same during our pleasure; subject nevertheless to all such Rules, Orders, and Instructions, as have heretofore been given to the Governor and Commander in Chief of our Fort and Garrison, and are now in force, and also such other orders as you shall at any time hereafter receive in writing from Our Court of Directors, or under the hands of thirteen or more of them, or from the Governor in Council of Bombay; but subject to such removal, and recal as is mentioned in an act made in the Thirty Third Year of the Reign of His Present Majesty, entitled an "Act for continuing in the East India Company for a further Term the possession of the British Territories in India, together with their exclusive Trade under certain limitations; for establishing further Regulations for the Government of the said Territories, and the better Administration of Justice within the same; for appropriating to certain uses the Revenues and profits to the said company, and for making Provision for the good Order and Government of the Towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay" and we do hereby strictly require charge, and command all Commissioned officers, Non-Commissioned officers, Soldiers and others belonging to our military Forces and all the people and inhabitants employed or residing in our said Fort and Garrison, to yield you as Governor and Commander in chief as aforesaid due obedience accordingly.—GIVEN under our Common Seal this fifteenth day of November in the 59th year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Third by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith and so forth, and in the year of our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and Eighteen.

(L S)

Signed by Order of the Court of Directors of the said Company,

(Signed) JOSEPH DART, *Secretary.*

EAST INDIA HOUSE,
London, the 2d January 1819.

A TRUE COPY
JOSEPH DART.
Secretary.

By Order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council
J. FARISH.
Sect. of Govt.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.—Nov. 4, Captain James, Arrow B. Establishmt. from Bengal.
Do. Lieut. N. Steward, H. M. 89 Regt from Quilon.
Do. 4, Lieut. Harris, P. A. B. from Serroor.
Do. Captain, J. G. Griffith, Com. of the P. D. A. from Serroor.
Do. 5, Captain, Tweedy, 4, Regt. from Dapoolee.
Do. 6, Captain, W. Grant, 2, 4, Regt. from Dapoolee.
Do. 7, Captain, Adams Sur. Do.
Departures.—5. Captain John, Thos. Ellis, Sub. Ass. Com. to Kutch.
Do. 7, Captain, Samuel, Hughes 2. Bat. 2, Regt. to Sevendroog
Do. Captain, Towsey Sur. Dpt. to Europe.
Do. 8, Ensign, James Johnston, 1. Bat. H. H. N. R. J. to Aurungabad.
Do. 9, Lieut. Home, 2, 7, Regt. to Kaira.
Do. Lieut, Foquett, 2, 10, to Baroda.
Do. 10, Captain, George Rose.

Statement of the Thermometer at Poonah, during the Month of October 1819.

Date.	6 A.M.	Noon.	6 P.M.	REMARKS.
1	72	80	74	Fair.
2	73	80	74	
3	74	80	75	
4	72	80	76	
5	74	80	75	Squall from Eastwd. 5 P. M. heavy rain
6	76	77	75	Showers do. do. do.
7	74	76	76	Squalls of rain at Noon.
8	74	77	75	Ditto. at 10 A. M.
9	70	79	77	Fair.
10	70	79	75	Ditto.
11	68	79	75	Ditto.
12	70	81	75	Cloudy.
13	70	80	76	Ditto.
14	72	82	76	Ditto.
15	72	81	76	Heasy Rain from 5 to 6 P. M.
16	73	80	77	Fair.
17	70	81	77	
18	70	80	77	
19	70	81	79	
20	72	81	80	Cloudy.
21	76	82	80	Fair.
22	68	81	78	Ditto.
23	71	81	76	Cloudy.
24	73	80	77	Thunder lightning and rain at 7 P M.
25	76	82	77	* Severe storm of do. do. ½ past 3 P. M.
26	76	81	77	Ditto. do. do. 7. P. M.
27	74	81	76	Heavy Clouds with little rain.
28	75	80	76	Light do. but fair.
29	75	81	80	Ditto. do.
30	74	80	78	Fair.
31	70	79	75	Ditto.

* The Lightning struck a House in Cantonments & killed two Hamals and wounded a Peon.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

If Numa, will favor us with his real name, and assure us, of his power to perform, what he has enjoined us to do, our shoulder shall be laid not unwillingly, to the wheel.

The Gazette.

Wednesday, 10th November, 1819.

On Monday, his Majesty's ship Minden, bearing the Flag of his Excellency Sir Richard King, Bart. anchored in the Harbour, having left Trincomalie on the 2d October, and touched at several places on the Malabar Coast.

The Minden fell in with, and communicated with the Albinia, on Wednesday last, and we are happy to state that Sir Evan, was well and highly pleased with his quarters.

The Reliance, with Sir George Cooper on board was seen of Goa, by the Minden, so that she may be hourly expected.

His Excellency landed, yesterday evening under the salutes and honors due to his Rank, and we are happy in adding, in excellent health and spirits.

When we consider, the general paucity of commercial transactions, at the present crisis we cannot not help thinking that positive evils are often productive of beneficial results. for if it had not been for this Expedition, against the Pirates, which has employed seventeen of our ships profitably for some months, those ships might have rotted at their Moorings; as there was no chance of employing them. It has also given our drooping commerce a pause, a kind of breathing time, that will do much towards its resucitation. Of the precise object of the present armament we have no very clear conception but from its magnitude, consider it to have in view, something more, than even, the extinction of the Joasmees. If however, as we surmise an establishment is in contemplation we may look forward to the re-establishing of our ancient relations with Persia, and the extension of our commerce through the provinces of that Kingdom.

That the Joasmees, will renounce the trade of Piracy, without being coerced by the strong hand of power we have no expectation; the habits of ages are not laid by in a day, and we believe they are as proud of their proffesion, as any a Hengist or an Ulric of former times. The only chance therefore of producing any reformation in them, is by settling near them and inducing them by our example to become a commercial people.

Since writing the above we have met with some accounts of the Joasmees, in a Bengal paper which we purpose soon publishing with some additional notes.

A Fire broke out in a street near the Mama Devi, on Friday morning last; three houses were completely destroyed, and nothing but the prompt assistance afforded by the Engine establishment saved the whole street and much valuable property.

Mahomed Ali Khan, accompanied the expedition as a private friend of the commander in chiefs, and not in any public capacity.

The whole quantity of Cotton, sent to China from different parts of India, from the 1st of January to the 31st of October, 1819, is as follows.

From Bombay Bales of 364lb net.	49	700
Bengal Bales of 300lb. - -	21	700
Madras Ditto. - - -	3,000	
To which must be added some shipments of India Cotton both from England and America. - - - - - - - - -	6,000	
Total	80	400

This is however scarce half the quantity that found its way there last year, so that we may assuredly, look forward, to an amendment in the markets.

Commercial.—But little is doing in this way; if we except the loading of the Indiaman for the Eastern passage nothing; for strange to say we have only four Free Traders in the harbour, one only of which may be considered as in the market; our coasting trade has however been prosperous and such the quantity of Wheat imported, that it fell at once from 120 to 40 Rupees per Candy; the resources of Bombay may be at once infered from this.

We have selected for our supplement of to-day, a few of the many letters on Military subjects, published in the Calcutta Journal, and a very curious article, denying the exsistence of Bonaparté in *toto*.

A meeting was held at Poonah on Monday the 25th October for the purpose of preparing a farewell address to the Hon'ble M. Elphinstone on the occasion of his departure from the Deckan.

Brigadier General Smith having been invited to take the chair, and several outlines of an address having been submitted by gentlemen, present, the following civil and military officers were proposed as a committee to select and frame a final one from the materials laid before them.

Mr. Chaplin,
Mr. Lumsden,
Lt. Col. Cox,
Lt. Col. Hessman,
Lt. Col. Colebrooke,
Dr. Coats,
Major Bingham,
Major Sutherland, and
Major McLeod.

These gentlemen retired into another apartment from that in which the meeting was convened, and soon after returned with an address which was entirely approved of and immediately signed by all the party, and by proxy for many others who were unavoidably absent from duty, or being at too great a distance to attend.

A deputation composed of Gen. Smith, Mr. Chaplin and Colonel Cox afterwards waited on Mr. Elphinstone to ascertain when it would be most agreeable to him to receive the address, when that gentleman was pleased to fix half past eight that evening.

At nine the whole of the settlement was to meet at a ball given by Mr. Elphinstone, but long befose that period the room was crowded with gentlemen who were anxious to evince their respect and esteem by being in attendance at the presentation of the address. At the appointed hour accordingly General Smith, accompanied by a great number of civil and military officers, received Mr. Elphinstone in the centre of the superb suite of rooms, where the following address was read and presented to him by the General.

THE HONORABLE
MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE,
Sole Commissioner,
&c. &c. &c.

Sir,

The civil and military officers who have had the honor and happiness of serving under your administration, since the breaking out of the late war, viewing the near approach of your departure from the Deckan, beg leave to offer you their sincere congratulations on your elevation to the more important government of Bombay.

Permit us to assure you, on this occasion, of the exultation we have enjoyed in seeing your public services so acknowledged, and to express our sanguine hopes of seeing them still further rewarded.

Our country at large could not fail to admire your talents, but it is those who have been fortunately associated in the public service, under you, who can best appreciate the amiable disposition which ever guided the zealous exercise of your official authority; and animated our exertions, whilst it secured our private happiness.

We trust we do not exceed the legitimate object of a farewell address, which disowns adulation, or flattery, when we beg to express our admiration of the magnanimity and liberal policy with which you have governed and conciliated the inhabitants of the conquered territory; and which, by softening the distresses inseparable, perhaps, from such a sudden revolution of government, have laid the foundation of their confidence and attachment to British rule; and have eminently upheld the national character in its purest attributes of generosity and justice.

With this tribute to you as an illustrious statesman of the most enlightened times, permit us also to join our remembrance of your conspicuous gallantry throughout the war, in every opportunity afforded you, from the glorious conflict at Kirkee to its termination.

The complicated duties of your important commission never restrained the chivalrous feellings with which you sought military service, and devoted yourself to danger by heroic example.

Let us add to these irresistible sources of our admiration our deep and heartfelt acknowledgements of your uniform kindness and attention to us, in private life.

Even our congratulations on your advancement to a more exalted station, cannot go unmingled with our regret, on losing the universal friend of society; your liberal hospitality shown to all, rendering us as it were, members of one large and happy family of which you were the head, must be recollected with gratitude as long as memory remains.

You carry with you, Sir, to your new destination our grateful affections. The individuals who now address you, however they may be dispersed hereafter, will contemplate the fortunate period which they have served under you, amongst their happiest days; and these recollections will be accompanied with our unalterable and ardent wishes for your future fame and happiness.

Here follow the Signatures to the amount of 180 being the whole of the small society in the Deckan.

To this address, Mr. Elphinstone with much emotion returned the following reply.

Gentlemen,

Notwithstanding the polite intimation conveyed to me this afternoon, I find myself unprepared to reply as I could wish to an address, conched in language so flattering and so kind; such a compliment, from the society in which I have so long resided and to whose good opinion I attach so high a value, is the proudest testimonial I could possibly have received.

I am particularly gratified by your opinion of my anxiety to promote the happiness of our native subjects, which has always been my greatest ambition; and my wishes have been fully seconded by the ability of the civil officers, the exemplary discipline of the military, and the zeal and humanity of all.

I owe you, Gentlemen, still the higher acknowledgements for the support and assistance I have received from you in carrying the Governor General's orders regarding this country into effect. I shall never forget these services, and shall cherish the memory of the interesting period we have witnessed together, and of the happy days I have spent in your society.

To General Smith, I have often had to repeat my obligations, and I have now again to thank him for the handsome manner in which he has communicated the sentiments of the society.

Bombay Courier.

NAUTICAL NOTICES, CHRONICLE, and NAVAL REPORT.

Power of the Screw.—The Admiralty Yacht, lately under repair in his Majesty's Dock-yard Woolwich, was on the 12th inst. raised from her bearing sufficiently high to have the bottom of her keel coppered, by the application of a *single pair* of screws under the direction of Mr. Wm. Hookey, Assistant builder. The vessel is one of 120 tons, having on board 30 tons of ballast, with all the stageing, &c. attached. The whole operation was performed by eight men, in five minutes; and Mr. Hookey, it is said, is decidedly of opinion, that he could, by the application of ten pair of such screws, which are those used in his bending machine, raise any frigate in the service; an operation which, in many cases, would be of great public advantage.

The Chagos Archipelago.—From some information collected from Mr. R. Dove, the chief officer of the unfortunate ship Iris, we find, that the whole of this groupe including Diego Garcia is settled by adventurers from the Isle of France, some of whom have as many, as four hundred slaves, who are principally occupied in making of Cocoa-nut-oil.

These Islands are represented to be very unhealthy the scurvy making dreadfull ravages amongst the negroes, whilst their European masters renovate their own health by occasional voyages to the Isle of France.

The Equipment of the four additional Transport, is in train; they will proceed under the convoy of the Vestal as soon as they are ready.

The Honorable Company's Chartered Ship Barossa, will sail hence on or about, the 1st of December, to complete her lading on the Coast.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.—Nov. 7, Armed Patamar Bhawaney Syrang Shack Dawood, from Bancote.
Do. 8th, His Majesty's Ship Minden, William Paterson Esqr, C. B. Captain, from Trincomalie, Lef 3d Oct. Bearing the Flag of His Excellency Rear Admiral Sir Richard King, Baronet & K. C. B. Commander in Chief in the Indian Seas.
Departures.—Nov. 7, Ship Prince Regent (Free Trader) Thos Clifford, to England.
Do. Ship Bombay Merchant, John Clarkson, to London.
Yesterday, Brig Hibernia from the Isle of France the 3d October.

PASSENGERS

By, Prience Regent.—Captain Towsey, Lieut. Forster, R. N. Mrs. Bengerfield, Mrs. King.
By Bombay Merchant.—Mrs. Maillard, Miss S. Henshaw, Miss D. Henthaw, Captain Brown, Capt. Smith, MrMather, Mr. A. Peters.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—H. C. Ships, Marquis of Hastings and Barossa for London.
Ship Thames, for do.
H. C. Ships Bombay, and Herefordshire, for China.

LIST OF SHIPS IN THE HARBOUR.

H. M. SHIP.
Seringapatam, Minden.

H. C. CRUIZERS.
Sylph, Prince of Wales, Vestal.

H. C. SHIPS.
Bombay, Herefordshire, Chartered, Ship Marquis of Hastings and Barossa.

SHIPS OF THE PORT.
Minerva Grab, Francis Warden, Samarang, Dadaloy, Fazel Kureem, Upton Castle, Conde de Rio Pardo.

BENGAL.
Bussorah Merchant, Hibernia, Brig

FREE TRADERS.
Thames, Orient, Swallow, Sarah.

ARABS.
Sulimany, Sahart.

CEYLON.
Enterprise, Brig.

CALCUTTA.

Arrivals at Kedgeree.

October 10th.—American Brig Wanderer, H. B. Sampson, from Boston 1st March, and Havre de Grace 3d June,
Do. Ship Augustus, S. Fox, from Batavia 15th September.
12th, Arab Ship Milleket Bhur, Nacoda, from Judda, 23d July, Mocha 7th August, and Bombay 30th September.
16th, French Ship Franklin, Thirot, from Bourdeaux, 28th March, Bourbon and Mauritius 1st September.
Do. Ship Fyzel Kurrim, Nacoda, from Judda; Sloop Mary W. Bazle, from Penang, 8th September.

Off Calcutta.

15th, H. C. Chartered Ship Fame.
Do. Liverpool.

Departures from Calcutta.

October 10th.—Ship Lord Sidmouth, W. Gunner, for London.
11th, Ship Venus, W. Dawson, for Trincomale and Columbo.
Do. Brig Guide, J. Higgins, for Port Jackson.
12th, Brig Sarah Ann, W. Wilson, for the Cape of Good Hope.
Do. Ship Dolphin, C. G. M. Cowcher, for the Mauritius.
Do. Oracabessa, D. Thomson, for ditto.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

PROGRESS OF VESSELS.

At the following Stations on the 16th Instant.

Diamond Harbour.

Remain.—The Surrey, Portuguese, Ship St. Jago, Mayor, and Arab Ship Fyzel Kurim, inward bound.

Passed up.—The William Miles, and French Ship Franklin.

Kedgeree.

Remain.—The Lord Sidmouth, Brig Sarah Ann.

Passed down.—The Brigs Dolphin, and Guide, and the Master.

New Anchorage.

Remain.—The H. C. Ships Princes Charlotte of Wales Marquis of Wellington, Thos. Grenville, Carnatic, Minerva and Rose.

General Register of Marriages, Births and Deaths.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.—On the 25th of Sept. last, on board the Sarah, off the Isle of France, the Lady of A. Conwell, Esq. of the Bombay Medical Establishment, of a Son.

At Malwan on the 31st Nov. the Lady of Lieut. Col. Imlack, C. B. of a Son.

DEATH.—On board H. M. S. Minden, on the 8th Inst. Mr. Hugh Moffat, Assist.-Surgeon of the said Ship.

At Colaba on the 7th Instant, Henry, infant Son of Major B. E. Molesworth, H. M. 47th Regt.

CALCUTTA.—Oct. 16.

MARRIAGES.—On Monday, the 11th instant, Serjeant John Dempsy, of H. M. 21st Light Dragoons, to Mrs. Margaret Sharp.

At Midnapore, on the 14th instant, at his father's house, by the Rev. Mr. Parsons, Lieut. Vanrenen, of Artillery, to Harriet Catherine, eldest daughter of Admiral Donald Campbell, Royal Navy.

At the same time and place, Lieut. C. Griffiths, of the 18th Regt. N. I, to Anna Grace, second daughter of Lieut. Col. Vaurenen, commanding the Station.

BIRTHS.—At Dacca, on the 1st instant, the Lady of A. Smelt, Esq. of a Daughter.

On the 8th instant, Mrs. E. Cropley, of a Daughter.

On the 11th instant, the Lady of Capt. W. S. Beatson, Assistant Adjutant General, of a Son.

On the 13th instant, at the house of Charles Trower, Esq. Chowringee, the Lady of Lane Magnica, Esq. of a Daughter.

On Saturday evening, the 16th instant, Mrs. Henry of a Son.

—— on the 10th ultimo, the Lady of Lieut. Charles William Heroes, of the 4th Regt. Bengal Light Cavalry, of a Son and Heir.

At Cawnpore, on the 24th ultimo, the Lady of Henry Middleton, Esq. of the civil service, of a Son.

At Colombo, on the 11th ultimo, the Lady of William Gibson, Esq. Ceylon civil service, of a Daughter.

On the 29th August last, Mrs. Rodyk of a Son.

DEATHS.—At Fort William, on the 2d instant, Catherine Maria, Infant Daughter of Capt. Hare, H. M. 21st Light Dragoons; aged 3 months and 14 days.

On Saturday, the 9th instant, Capt. Henry Sartorius, of the country service, after a severe illness of 7 days; aged 45 years, much regretted by his friends, as an honest, upright, and estimable character.

At Chowringee, on the night of the 10th inst after a long illness, George Williams, Esq. aged 26, first officer of the H. C. Ship Thomas Grenville.

On Monday, the 11th instant, Mr. Gasper Rodrigues, late of Rungpore.

On the 14th instant, John Bannister Hudson, Esq. whose loss must be greatly felt and regretted by a large circle of acquaintance, as also by his afflicted family.

At Nursinghpore, on the 23d ultimo, Sophia Charlotte, aged nearly one year, youngest Daughter of Lieut. John Horgan, Interpreter and Quartermaster 2d Batt. 27th Native Infantry Nerbudda Field Force.

Lately at Chinsurah, Johanna Christina, Relict of George Holroyd, Esq. of Drogheda, County of Louth, and late a Captain in the 20th Regiment N. I. on this Establishment, she was the second Daughter of the late Johannes Plasker, Esq. a Doctor of Physic.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.—On Monday, the 11th Instant, at St George's Church, William Wellton, Esq of the Honorable Company's Medical Establishment, to Miss Alicia Carroll.

On Tuesday the 19th October, at Bangalore, Capt. A. L. Cock 2d Battalion 19th Regiment N. I. to Miss Emma Trewman

BIRTHS.—At Trichinopoly on the 7th ultimo, the C. Searle, Esq. of the Medical Service, of a Daughter.

At Cannanore, on the 15th instant, the Lady of Lieutenant F. Bond, 1st Battalion Artillery, of a Son.

At Cuttoor, on Monday the 18th instant, the Lady of Charles Harris, Esq. first Judge of Provincial Court of a Son.

On Monday morning, at Vepery, the Lady of John De Urilla, Esq. of a Son.

At Trichinopoly, on the 20th instant, the Lady of Lieutenant and Adjudtnt Wright, of the 2d Extra Battalion, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—At Daraampore, in the House of E. Hargrave, Esq. on the evening of the 16th Instant, Lieutenant Colonel James Ives, of the 2d Battalion 14th Regiment N. I.

A Gentleman whose steadiness and zeal in the discharge of duty as an Officer, urbanity of manners and probity of conduct in public and private life, have rendered his Death a great loss to the Service, and is a melancholy event which will long be remembered with regret, by his relations, brother Officers, and all who enjoyed the pleasure of his society and acquaintance.

At the Presidency, on the 21st Instant. Capt. Thos. Douglas, 5th N. I.

At the Presidency, on the 25th Instant, Capt. R. Outlaw, 3d Cavalry, and Commanding Cavalry Recruiting Depot.

At Vizinugrum, on the 16th Instant, Major R. Parminter. 16th N. I.

At Saukerrydroog, on the 21st Instant. Capt. J. T. Kettle, 4th N. V. B.

Calcutta.

CURRENT VALUE.

OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Thursday, October 14, 1819.

BUY.		SELL.
Rs. As.		Rs. As.
Dis. 1 12.	Six per Cent. Loan Promissary Notes Discount.	2 8

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills, - - - -	7 per Cent.
Do. on Government Bills of Exchange,	6 ,,
Do. on Government Salary Bills, - -	6 ,,
Interest on Loans on Deposit, - - -	6 ,,

Oct. 13.

We learn by a letter from Ellore, of date the 26th September, that Lieut. Colonel Doveton, with the Russell Cavalry, and flank companies of the Russell brigade, marched from Hydrabad on the 18th ultimo, against the fort of *Kurmilla*. The line companies of the brigade, with two 18 pounders, and some field pieces, were to follow on the 1st instant, which is the earliest day the guns can be got ready. The whole of the force from Hydrabad was to have marched at the same time on the 1st, but the cavalry and flank companies have been sent in advance, in consequence of information that the Killadar was collecting troops and plundering the country. The force from Hydrabad is to be joined by a battalion of infantry and 1000 reformed horse of the Berar division of the Nizam's troops.

Kurmilla is about 230 miles to the west of Hydrabad on the Poona frontier of the Nizam's dominions. It is said to be a stone fort, of a circular form with bastions and ditch, but no glacis. It is spoken of as the general opinion of the natives, that no opposition will be offered but that the Killadar, convinced of the folly of resistance, will surrender the fort on the approach of the troops. The Killadar is a son of Rao Rumba. He has been for some years past in rebellion against his father, whom, in conjunction with his mother, he expelled from his lands. His father resides at Hydrabad.

The same letter speaks of great apprehensions being entertained of a famine, and that a subscription has been set on foot at Hydrabad by the European gentlemen, to buy grain to distribute amongst the natives.

Oct. 16.

Yesterday, pursuant to notice, the Consistory Court met, at ten a. m. at No. 4, Garstin's Buildings, when the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop having taken his seat, accompanied by the Venerable H. L. Loring D. D. Archdeacon of Calcutta, proceeded on the business of opening and establishing the Consistory Court within and for the Archdeaconry of Calcutta, in the Diocese of Calcutta. Dr. Loring was then sworn in Commissary, and W. H. Abbott, Esq. Registrar, who both severally subscribed the articles. His Majesty's letters Patent were then read aloud by the Registrar, and the following gentlemen took the oaths as Proctors; viz.

R. W. Poe,
C. Trebeck,
W. H. Smoult,
G. Hamilton,
} Esqrs

The Bishops addressed the Court, in a most able and appropriate speech, after, which the Court adjourned *sine die*.

October 18.

It is stated on the authority of private letters, that it is in contemplation to establish a Supreme Court at Bombay, instead of the Court of the Recorder.

It appears from a *Mauritius Gazette* lately received, that Capt. JONES, who commanded the *Iris*, free trader, bound to Bombay, and wrecked on the Solomon Isles, has *retracted* a considerable portion of the statement, which was published at Calcutta some months ago. A Notorial Instrument has been drawn up, and a copy of it published in the Mauritius papers, in which, Capt. JONES, acknowledges that his principal accusation against Capt. LEGOURRE, was unfounded.

ASIATIC SOCIETY.

A Meeting of the Asiatic Society was held on Saturday evening the 5th September the Marquis of Hastings in the Chair. The long interval, which had taken place since the preceding one, was occasioned by the Society's Rooms being under repair. The consequence has been an accumulation of papers and documents of various interest, which we shall now notice.

Mons. Langles, of Paris, presented to the Society the thirteenth and fourteenth numbers of the *Monuments Anciens et Modernes de Hindoustan*, through the medium of Mons. Picard

A letter was read from H. C. Orsted, Secretary to the Royal Society of Copenhagen, transmitting a Volume of their transactions.

A duplicate of the beautiful medal of Malherbe was received from the Society of Agriculture and Commerce at Caen, together with two volumes of their memoirs, and several other works published by them.

H. H. Wilson, Esq. has been nominated Corresponding Member of that Society.

The first number of the *Revue Encyclopedique, ou Analyse Raisonnë*. and an *Esquisse d'un Essai sur la Philosophie des Sciences*, from M. A. Jullien, of Paris. The *Revue* contains several curious articles, some of which we intend to notice on a future occasion.

From M. Roussean, of the Academy of Sciences at Marseilles, the Society has received two works of his own composition. A *Memoire sur les trois plus fameuses sectes du Mussulmanisme, les Wahabis, les Nosairis, et les Ismaelis*, and a *Notice Historique sur la Perse, ancienne et moderne*.

Copies of all the different tracts published by the Calcutta School Book Society, were presented by Lieutenant T. Irvine, the Secretary to that laudable Institution.

Count Volney, the author of *Voyage en Syrie* and *Ruines*, presented to the society a new work called *L'Alfabet European applique aux Langues Asiatiques*. In the dedication of this volume to the Asiatic Society, the author describes the singular ordeal passed by his system of orthography. When the French Government was engaged in publishing the sumptuous work, descriptive of Egypt, it was deemed necessary to annex to it a geographical map, and it was also of importance that the Arabic and French nomenclature should correspond as literally as possible. The Parisian *Arabistes* finding this impracticable, Volney, who had an intimate knowledge of the subject, was consulted. As there were however many orientalists who opposed his theory, he suggested that a sort of Jury might be appointed to sit and decide between the parties in this literary suit. The case was a difficult one, and Volney proposed three eminent men, distinguished for their knowledge of *mathematics*, to assist at the trial. The Government was of opinion that the commission should consist of twelve, and twelve persons of literary distinction were accordingly appointed. The cause was investigated, and Volney's system of European transcription admitted to be the best. It is this system which is described in the volume now transmitted to the Asiatic Society.

Colonel MACKENZIE presented a specimen of the curious remains of sculptured antiquities at Amrisweram in Guntoor. It was taken, with a few others, in the possession of that distinguished Antiquarian, from the mound called Deepu Dinna, or Mouut of Lights, first described by him in the 9th volume of the Researches.

The Secretary presented a copy of the first volnme of Mr. H, T. Colebrooke's Treatise on Obligations and Contracts, in the name of the author.

A letter was read from Mr. W. H. Macnaghten, transmitting ten rupees, taken from a number (204) discovered in an earthernpot, by a poor man while digging on the bank of the Mahanunda, near Maldah. They appear to be of the age of Shah Jehan.

A model of a *Kherad*, or Turner's Lathe, used by the native turners at Patna, was presented by a lady; also some seeds of the candle-berry Myrtle, with two candles made of the wax produced by that plant. The plant grows at the Cape, and the candles are in general use among the Dutch at that place.

Captain P. G. BAKER has added to the stores of the museum a box of minerals, the produce of Rajpootana.

A Spunge plant from the shores of Singapore, was presented by Mr. Palmer, and the skin of a Snake about twelve feet long, by Colonel Patton.

A letter was read from Dr. Wallich, transmitting descriptions of several plants by Dr. Govan, superintendant of the Botanical Gardens at Saharunpore, to which additional remarks are appended by Dr. Wallich. In the observations on the *Aconnite*, called by the natives *Beekh*, or *Bees*, is said, that the idea of its effluvia affecting the air, so as to produce deleterious effects upon those exposed to it, is very prevalent among the inhabitants of Bissepore and Gurhwal. Dr. Govan having been himself, as well as all those who accompanied him, repeatedly exposed both during the day and night to its influence, without having ever experienced any inconvenience, he is inclined to attribute this belief to the circumstance of the plants always occuring at very high elevations, where we are informed by the highest authority, great inconveniences, similar to those believed to be produced by it, are often felt, viz. giddiness, fainting, somnolency, and difficult respiration, the latter of which symptoms has been usually ascribed to ratifaction of the air, and said to occur when the body remained perfectly at rest. The plant occupies the highest situations in the forest belt, investing the sides of the Himalaya; Dr. Govan never having met with it much below where the Barometer stood at 19 inches. With regard to his own personal experience of the effects above mentioned, and that of the people who accompanied him in crossing the Himalaya by the Role or Pannung Pass in Bissepore, where the Barometer stood at 17 inches, —after passing the night, at what he conceived the upper limit of perpetual snow, he can assert that no other inconvenience, or difficult respiration was felt, than what was the necessary result of the exertion in ascending, and which ceased whenever the body remained at rest. On one occasion a degree of sickness & giddiness were experienced, with anxiety of respiration, not during the exertion of ascending, and several of the servants would willingly have remained behind to sleep for a short time on the snow, but here the plant was not to be found for many miles, and as the situation was much inferior in elevation to that above mentioned (the Barometer having only sunk to 19 inches) Dr. Govan could not help attributing the sensations experienced, to the exertion of walking more than ankle deep among snow for nearly six hours, during which the feet were benumbed, and the head exposed to the very powerful action of the rays of the sun. This was in crossing Manjhee-ke-khanda, between the Touse and Tumnoutri, in the beginning of October, 1818. *Aconite* is imported into the plains, and sold at the rate of one rupee the seer. It is used in Chronic Rhewmatism by the native practitioners.

A collection of Fossils found on one of the Carry baree cliffs, bordering on the Burhampooter, was presented to the Society by D. Scott, Esq. Commissioner at Cooch Behar, through the medium of Dr. Wallich.

A specimen of a singular conformation of a human bone, with a description of it, was received from Mr. John Tytler.

A letter was read from the same gentleman, communicating a paper on the Binomial Theorem, the discovery of which had been attributed to Sir Isaac Newton. It was afterwards ascertained that Newton was not the inventor of it, but the first who applied it to fractions. The paper in question professes to shew that the theorem was known to the Arabians, at it is to be found in two of their Arithmetical books, viz. the *Misteh ul-Hisab*, or key of Arithmetic, composed by Jumsid ben Musaoud in the reign of Ulug Beg, grandson of Timoor. [about 1450], and in the *Ayoun-ul-Hisab* or Rules of Arithmetic, composed by Mahomed Banker, in the reign of Shah Abbas the I. about the year 1600. The rule is said to be derived from authors of still more antient date. Mr. Reuben Burrows in the VII. vol. of the Researches suspects that it was known to the Hindoos.

Lieutenant E. Fell transmitted a description of an ancient stone fabric near Bhilsa, with drawings of the sculptures found there-

The Secretary communicated an account of Human Sacrifice as practised at Puchmurree, from Lieutenant R. A. McNaghten. From this account, which contains a peculiar feature of superstition, we gather the following particulars.*

Among the many natural curiosities to be found at Puchmurree is an Arched Cave sacred to Maha-deo. It is about one hundred feet in length, and twenty in height, and is a natural excavation at the bottom of an immense solid rock. It is situated in a deep narrow dell, and the surrounding rocks are from 150 to 200 feet above the level of the cave. The floor of this cavity is covered with water about knee deep, which is the effect of a constant dripping from the roof, but for which it is difficult to account, as the upper surface of the rock is perfectly dry, and as there is no water visible any where near it to supply the perpetual filtering.

(Continued after the Poetry.)

* In the seventh volume of the Asiatic Researches, Mr. Colebrooke, in his dissertation on the religious ceremonies of the Hindoos, thus alludes to the same subject. "I must also take this occasion of announcing a very singular practise, which pevails among the lowest tribes of the inhabitants of *Berar* and *Gondwanna*. Suicide is not unfrequently vowed, by such persons, in return for boons solicited from idols; and, to fulfil his vow, the successful votary throws himself from a precipice, named *Calabhairava*, situated in the mountains between the *Tapti* and *Nermada* rivers. The annual fair, held near that spot, at the beginning of spring, usually witnesses eight or ten victims of this superstition."

Original Poetry.

ON THE BIRTH-DAY OF AN ENGLISH LADY IN INDIA.

There is a bond that spirits know,
A spell that binds the soul;
Deserts may spread, and oceans flow,
But far as pole from pole,
Love, Love, its living watch will keep,
Smile with our smile, our anguish weep,

No—not a sigh that stole,
In absence, distance, but shall find
Its image in that kindred mind.
Between us on this birth-day morn
Swept sea and desert drear;
But ANNA's heart at once was borne
Across a hemisphere.

She saw the fire-side circle met,
All that she loved—wept-weeps for yet,
And was in spirit there;
And pined to wing the rushing main;
Like a pent dove, for *home* again.

The sun we saw this evening fade,
This morning on her throne;
The breeze may on her cheek have played,
That touches now our own;
At evening did not Anna's sigh
Breath to the western sky—our sky?
May, now, upon the zone
Where in his pomp sits you proud star,
Turns not her gaze, like ours, afar?

Then her's be health and happiness
Thro' many a gentle year,
Whose image to our hearts we press
As if we saw her here.
Oh! that the tide, as swift as light,
Could reach her, *how* we meet to-night,
To keep her memory dear
Not one by chance or fate removed,
Of all who loved her, all she loved. PULCI.

(Continued from the third Page.)

At the further end of the cavern is an Idol, to which the Pilgrims, who annually resort thither in great numbers, pay their devotions, bathing themselves at the same time in the water which drips from the roof. Another rock, which contributes to form the dell above alluded to, is consecrated to Bhowanee, there called the wife of Mahadeo. This rock is devoted to a purpose similar to that of Mount Leucas of old. from which Sappho precipitated herself into the sea. When a woman has been married for several years, and is unblessed with offspring, she pays her devotions to Mahadeo to remove her sterility, and vows to sacrifice her first born child to the God, by throwing it from the top of Bhowanee's rock, which is about 170 feet high, and nearly perpendicular! Lieutenant McNaghten, was at Puchmurree in last April, at the time the annual pilgrimage takes place. A woman had arrived there for the purpose of sacrificing herself in conformity with the horrid superstition just described, and Lieutenant McNaghten, excited by curiosity, proceeded to the spot to witness the circumstances of this dreadful ceremony. He was accompanied by a Harkaru named Ram Sing, charged by the gallant Colonel Adams, to use every effort in his power to dissuade the deluded woman from putting in execution her frantic resolution. When they reached the rock, about four miles south west of Puchmurree, the voluntary victim was sitting on the ground, waiting the arrival of the Brahmin who was to assist at the ceremony. She was of the Rajpoot cast, and seemed to be about thirty years of age. It appeared that her father and mother were both dead; that her mother had formerly vowed to sacrifice her first child to Mahadeo, agreeably to the established custom, but on the birth of the child, a daughter, she neglected to fulfil her vow. The daughter grew up, and was married; her husband died, and she married again. Her second husband also died, and being without offspring, this accumulation of misfortunes drove her nearly mad. She would dance and sing all day, and eat any thing from any body, by which she lost her cast, and became entirely neglected. She at length felt persuaded that her misfortunes arose from the circumstance of her mother having broken her vow, and therefore she determined to immolate herself without loss of time. She had seated herself at the foot of the rock, surrounded by those who had accompanied her from Hurdah, the place of her residence, calmly expecting the arrival of the *Raj Gooroo*, or Chief Priest. She was perfectly sensible, and had neither ate nor drank any intoxicating or stupifying drug. Indeed her appearance indicated perfect self-possession, and her friends positively asserted that no thing of the kind had been administered to her. There was a bottle of common Farsi spirits near her, which they said was to be given to her, if she asked for it, but not otherwise. She held in her right hand, a cocoa-nut, and in the left, a knife and a small looking-glass, into which she continued to look, excepting when she turned her eyes towards heaven, exclaiming, "Deo Purjee," which she did very frequently. It is evident, that her resolution entirely originated in her own breast. When Ram Sing began to dissuade her, she became exceedingly angry, and told him that his interference was both useless and improper. He however continued his expostulation, in which, it is worthy of particular remark, he was heartily joined by her own people, who declared, that they had previously used all their endeavours, to induce her to relinquish her design of destroying herself. One of them, an old Brahmin, seconded Ram Sing so earnestly, that she threw the cocoa-nut at his head, with such violence, as would have been productive of serious consequences, had her aim been sure; but fortunately it erred, and the nut was broken to pieces against the stones; on which it fell. For full three hours, Ram Sing continued his expostulation, and she was still immoveable So reluctant was she to attend to him, that she repeatedly, and angrily, ordered the musicians, who were present, to commence playing, that his voice might not be heard. Lieutenant McNaghten, considering it a hopeless case, returned to camp, leaving Ram Sing to do all he could to delay the threatened sacrifice. In a few hours afterwards his servants brought him intelligence, that Ram Sing had succeeded, and was bringing the woman into Camp. On ascending the fatal rock, from which she was to precipitate herself, she had fainted away, from exhaustion both of body and mind, and continued senseless for nearly two hours. On recovering she cried bitterly, and appeared to hesitate Every one present seized the favorable opportunity, and implored her to abandon her resolution; and, what was still more effectual, the *Raj Gooroo* told her, she had Manadeo's forgiveness! soon after her arrival in Camp, she was sent off to Hurdah, provided by Colonel Adams with money to defray her expences on the road, and a letter to the Soubadar of the province, (who had in the first instance laudably endeavoured to dissuade her from her purpose,) to see that she suffered no indignity or wrong, in consequence of having abandoned her resolution.

We are happy to observe, that the accounts of the Treasurer, ending the 30th of April last. shew a balance in the Society's favor, of about 11,500 Rupees.

Captain Lockett brought to the notice of the Society, the exertions that had been made by Sir John Malcolm, to establish a Library and Reading Room at Mhow, and suggested, that a copy of the Asiatic Researches should be presented to that institution. The suggestion was immediately complied with.

The application of the University of Edinburgh, communicated by the Most Noble the President, to be favored with such articles as can be spared from the Society's Museum, of which there may be duplicates, was favorably received, and an early opportunity will be taken to transmit the collection to Scotland.

C. T. Metcalfe, Esq. and Capt. Hodgson, were unanimously elected Members of the Society.

[*Govt. Gaz.*

It will be readily admitted, that there is no individual who has rendered such important and valuable service to those who are accustomed to navigate the Indian Seas, as the present Hydrographer to the East India Company, Mr. Horsburgh. His long experience in the Bombay China Trade enabled him to apply his natural powers of investigation and description, which are of a very superior order, in such a manner as to render these Eastern Seas, with the shores that they wash, much better known than coasts, which were traversed by European navigators long before the passage to India was discovered. We have had occasion to use Books of Directions, &c. on many coasts in various quarters of the globe, and we can safely testify, that we have seldom followed any with so much confidence as we have done those for the India Seas by Horsburgh; in fact we consider his charts superior to any others, except those of the Spanish and Portugueze coasts, by Tofino, and that of the West coast of Britain by Mackenzie; at the same time that he deserves greater credit for his labours than those eminent Hydrographers, in as much as he accomplished them during the progress of his arduous profession, while these gentleman had every assistance that science and patronage could afford to ensure success to what they laid down as their grand objects.

Pursuits in science, such as those of Horsburgh, must ever command the attachment and gratitude of the indiyiduals who profit by their efforts, and it is highly honorable to the members of the Country Service in India. that they have not been wanting in acknowledment to the man whom they justly consider their benefactor. In 1818, the Commanders of country ships, then in China, forwarded a piece of plate to Mr. H. with a letter, expressive of the feelings which had drawn forth this testimony of their esteem, and we have pleasure iu publishing the following letters, received in answer by the last arrivals, which are dated in June, by mistake we should suppose, instead of May.

MESSRS. COLVINS, BAZETT, AND CO.

East India House, 1st May, 1819.

GENTLEMEN,

The Commanders of the country trade who were at Canton in 1818, having voted to me a piece of plate of the value of 150 guinear, in testimony of their approval of my exertions for the improvment of oriental navigation, among whom were ten Commanders belonging to Calcutta; by this act they have laid me under great obligations I am therefore anxious to shew them that I am fully sensible of the honor they have conferred on me, and have taken the liberty to address to you ten copies of a treatise on Marine Surveying, and will be greatly obliged, when opportunity soffers, if you can hand a copy of it to each of the following Commanders, viz.

1 copy to Capt. George Nicholls, of the *Philippa*.
1 " Capt. William Kinsey, of the *Maitland*.
1 " Capt. F. Balston, of the *Lady Flora*,
1 " Capt. Alex. Doule, of the *Mysore*.
1 " Capt J. G. Duncan, of the *Lady Sophia*.
1 " Capt. J. Hudson, of the *Barretto Junior*,
1 " Capt. G. Hammett, of the *Shah Byromgore*.
1 " Capt. J. D Finey, of the *Asia*.
1 " Capt W. Clarke, of the *Zenobia*.
1 " Capt. D. Kidd, of the *Juliana*.

Excuse me for giving you this trouble,
I remain, Gentlemen, your obliged
JAS. HORSBURGH.

TO CAPTAIN NICHOLLS, SHIP PHILIPPA.

East India House London. 1st June, 1819.

MY DEAR SIR,

As a principal member of the Committee of Commanders in the Country Seavice, who were at Canton, in 1818, permit me to return my sincere thanks to you and those Commanders who have so highly testified your approbation of my humble labours, by voting to me a piece of plate, of the value of 150 guineas, with an appropriate, inscription, which was communicated to me by my friend Captain Jameson, of the *Balcarras*.

This unexpected honor you have conferred on me, is so much the more gratifying to my feelings, well knowing it proceeds from gentlemen best qualified to appreciate my exertions for the improvement of navigation.

I request, my dear Sir, that you present my sincere thanks to all those Bengal Commanders who were with you in China at the period mentioned; also to such of the Bombay Captains as you my have on opportunity of seeing. I would have written to all the Commanders individually, were I not too constantly engaged, but I have conveyed my thanks and acknowledgements generally, by the insertion of a letter in the Asiatic Journal of this month, judging this the best mode of giving publicity to your liberality & patronage of my labours, and the most eligeble way of acknowledging the great obligation I owe to you. I have lately corrected & re-published Mr. McKenzie's Treatise on Marine Surveying, with a supplement, ten copies of which I intend to send to Messers. Colvins & Co. with a request to deliver one copy to each of the Bengal Commanders who were with you at China, in 1818, as a small token of my gratitude, and the high sense I entertain for the honor you have jointly conferred on me.

Wishing you health and prosperity,
I am my Dear Sir,
Your's sincerely obliged,
JAS. HORSBURGH.

Madras.

OCTOBER 28.

APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon W. R. Selby, Surgeon to be Coroner.

Mr. W. Macleod, Master Attendant at Negapatam.

The Wreck of the Brig *Wasp*, was sold for the benefit of the Underwriters, on Friday last.

A Dutch expedition for Palembang, consisting of 2000 European Troops and conveyed in a line of battle ship, a frigates and several gun boats, Is stated to have left Batavia on the 22d of August.

" By the American Ship George, from Salem the 9th of June, we have received American Papers up to an early period in that month.—The most important article of Intelligence to be found in these Journals, is the report of a select Committee of the Senate of the United States, on the subject of the Seminole War and the conduct of General Jackson—By this report, which is drawn up with much perspicuity and considerable elegance of style, it appears, that the Committee were undecided on whose part the Seminole War commenced—but it is obvious that it had assumed so serious an aspect on the part of the Indians, that General Gaines, with 600 troops was confined to the Garrison of Fort Scott, in consequence of which General Jackson was ordered to move to his assistance with a corps of about 1300 men—After effecting a junction they proceeded (says the report) to illegally, increase their Forces and appoint Officers, with a Brigadier General at their head—one of them (General Jackson) in direct disregard of Positive orders and in violation of the Constitution and Laws of the United States, and the other without any authority for such purpose.

After detailing the circumstances attending this part of the Case, the Committee proceeded to take notice of the proceedings of the Army in the Floridas;—The conduct of the two Generals appears, in this part of the investigation, to have been marked by a no less extraordinary disobedience of orders and usurpation of authority.

The Committee concluded their report with noticing the sentences of the Court Martial and savage execution of the British subjects, Arbuthnot and Ambrister; which they comment on and reprobate in terms of just severity, but they do not follow up their censure with any recommendation of punishment—It is said that the report will be taken into consideration in the Senate during the next meeting of Congress."

[Or. Stan.

English Extracts.

Army Promotions, Appointments,

During the Month of May,

47 Regt. Ensign T. Luttrell to be Lieut. vice Kendall, dead, 29 May 1817.

53 Ditto Lieut. Williams to be Capt. vice Parker, dead, 25 August 1818.

55 Surg. E. O'Reilly, M. D. fm. h. p. 71 F. to be Surg. vice Roe, 28 F. 29 April 1819.

60 Ditto Brevet Lieut. Col. M. Childers, fm. 11 Dr. to be Major by purch. vice Bouverie, ret. 15 do.

72 Ditto T. A Blair to be Ensign, vice Aitkin, dead, 6 May.

73 Ditto Ensign M. Lidwell to be Lieut. vice Helridge, ret. 7 August 1818.

Ditto Ensign J. Barnes, fm. 19 F. to be Lieut. vice Holmes dead, 7 Oct.

Ditto Ensign C. Irvin, fm. 83 F. to be Lieut. vice Lidwell, dead, 9 do.

Ditto Gent. Cadet J. Roskrow to be Ensign, vice Lidwell, prom. 15 April 1819.

83 Ditto Ensign L. Brown to be Lieut. vice Smith, dead, 4 August 1818.

Ditto R. G. Geddes to be Ensign, vice Brown 13 April 1819.

Ditto B. Young to be Ensign, vice Irvin, 73 F. 14 do.

Ditto A. Tyndall to be Ensign, vice M'Nabb, dead, 15 do.

87 Ditto Ensign E. Cox to be Lieut. vice Coghlan, dead, 10 Oct. 1816.

Ditto Ensign J. Hassard to be Lieut. vice Higginson, dead, 16 August.

Ditto Serj. Major J. Shipp, fm. 14 Dr. to be Ensign, vice Cox, 4 May 1815.

Ditto Gent. Cadet W. Gossip to be Ensign, vice Carroll, prom. 29 April 1819.

Rifle Br,—1st Lieut. T. F. Uniacke to be Adj. vice Middleton, res. Adj. only, 6 May.

2 W. I. Reg.—Capt. W. Appleton, fm. African C. to be Capt. vice Walton, ret. on h. p. 25 April.

R. Y. Rang.—Serj. —— Surman, fm. 10 Dr. to be Ensign, vice M'Intosh, dead, 29 do.

R. W. I. Rang.—Lieut. Hon. G. Cathcart, fm. 6 Dr. Gds. to be Capt. vice Angelo, ret. 24 Dec. 1818.

Yk. Chas.—Ensign G. Laze to be Lieut. vice Maxwell, dead, 29 April 1819.

Ditto Troop Serj. Major. J. Rind, fm. 9 Dr. to be Ensign, vice M'Carthy, do.

1 Ceylon R.—Brevet Maj. P. Delatre to be Maj. vice Coxson, dead, 28 Sept. 1818.

Ditto 1st Lieut. P. Secluno to be Capt. vice Delatre, do.

Ditto 2d Lieut. J. Foster, fm. 2 Ceylon R. to be 1st Lieut. vice Layton, dead, 14 do.

Ditto 2d Lieut. M. Conradi to be 1st Lieut. vice Secluno, 28 do.

Ditto R. Basset to be 2d Lieut. vice Green, dead, 14 April 1819.

Ditto P. Reyne to be 2d Lieut. vice Conradi, 15 do.

Ditto Ensign J. Basset, fm. 4 W. I. R. to be 2d Lieut. vice R. Basset, cancelled, 14 do.

2 Ditto 2d Lieut. W. Stewart to be 1st Lieut. vice Tranchell, dead, 18 Sept. 1818.

Ditto G. Fretz to be 2d Lieut. vice Wardell, 19 F. 14 Feb. 1814.

Ditto R. Price to be 2d Lieut. vice Barbier, dead, 15 April 1819.

Ditto Lieut. C. F. Button to be Adjt. vice Boyton, res. Adjutancy only, 26 Sept. 1818.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.—Capt. F. A. S. Knox, fm. h. p. to be Captain, 1 May 1819.

Ditto 1st Lieut. H. L. Sweeting to be 2d Captain, do.

Ditto 1st Lt. L. Garstin, fm. h. p. to be 1st Lieut. do.

LONDON:—TUESDAY, JUNE 8.

New York Papers to the 17th and Washington to the 7th ulto. have been received. In these Papers there is much speculation about the probable cession of Cuba to Great Britain. It does not ap-

(Continued in the Supplement.)

BOMBAY:—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, BY BHAWOO PANDOORANGJEE, & G. MARTINS, IN APOLLO STREET.
WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, &c. &c. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.
Gentlemen about to change their stations, are requested to give notice to the PRINTERS, who will pay due attention to their Orders.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1819.

(Continued from the last Page.)

ar that any thing certain is known of egociation for that purpose; but the bvious policy, we might almost say, the ecessity of such a measure on our part fter the acquisition of the Floridas by he United States sufficiently explains he anxiety of the Americans on this ead. Upon general principles of policy we should no doubt have been justified interfering to prevent the cession of the Floridas to the United States, but not having thought fit to do this, it becomes almost a matter of necessity that we should in like manner acquire the island of Cuba, or at least the port of the Havanna. It is only by possessing this commanding station, that in the event of a war with America, we could secure our West India trade from total destruction; whilst on the other hand, if we suffer the Havanna to fall into the hands of the Americans by purchase or otherwise, not only the West India trade, but the Islands themselves are lost to us for ever.

We have a perfect right to demand of the King of Spain a cession of the Havanna by purchase, since he has ceded to our maritime rival a length of coast, which renders our possessions insecure without the Havanna; and the present moment is peculiarly favourable to such a demand, when a Bill is passing through the British Parliament the effect of which will undoubtedly be to render the South American possessions of Spain more secure against the efforts of revolutionists.

We have reason to believe that the inhabitants of the Havanna are looking anxiously and eagerly for the establishment of the English Sovereignty over their island, well aware as they are of its vital importance to our maritime greatness, and sensible that under our Government, their commerce would assume new life and vigour.

Jamaica Papers reached town yesterday to the 18th of April last, from which we copy the following letter of Admiral Sir Home Popham, written in answer to one from the Merchants:—

"His Majesty's Ship Iphigenia, Port Royal, March 27.

"Gentlemen—I have received your letter, and as I suppose, under the present circumstances, generally to have a man of war in the neighbourhood of Porto Bello and Chagre, I hope your property will be protected; at least, such as may be afloat—You must, however, be aware that I cannot interfere with either of the contending parties, unless they commit some act of aggression on British property, regularly embarked in proper vessels. "HOME POPHAM."

COURT OF COMMON COUNCIL.

Yesterday, pursuant to requisition, a Court of Common Council was held at Guildhall, for the especial purpose of "considering the propriety of petitioning Parliament against passing the Foreign Enlistment Bill" There was a second subject embodied in the requisition, namely, that "at a time when the country is threatened with additional burthens, to urge the necessity of economy and retrenchment, with a substantial Reform in the House of Commons."

The Lord Mayor stated the objects of the Meeting. Several respectable Members having waited upon him with a requisition, he felt it his duty to call a Court, whatever his own private feelings might be as to the object of the requisitionists. In summoning the Court for this day, he had been compelled to do so, business of considerable importance having been fixed for the succeeding days of the week.

Mr. Dixon rose to enter his protest against the Meeting. The object was to discuss a question of great national importance, and it was fitting that due and sufficient notice should be given, in order, if possible, to insure the attendance of every Member of the Court. Instead of this, the question was attempted to be hurried forward in the most unaccountable way; and the proof of such conduct was apparent, for there was now assembled scarcely half a Court. It would, he thought, be almost unconstitutional to proceed.—*(Order!)*

Mr. Favell said, tha, the present was an unfair attempt to get rid of the question. The choice of the day for discussion was not that of the requisitionists, but of the Lord Mayor himself.—*(Hear hear!)*—The avocations of his Lordship, he was assured, were so various for the remaining days of the week, that he could fix no other day. Besides, the Worthy Member should recollect, that the Spanish Enlistment Bill, against which it was important that the Court should Petition, was to be committed in the House of Commons on Thursday. There was at present a Court sufficiently full to proceed.

Mr. Dixon said, he again stood upon the constitutional ground, that there was not due notice. He also remarked upon the great impropriety of embodying two distinct subjects into the Requisition. He objected also to reasons being introduced into the summons.

Mr. Favell had known many instances where Courts of Common Council had been called more hastily on special questions. As to two objects being embodied, he was ready to forego the consideration of one, not wishing, however that it should be altogether slurred over, and to confine himself to the fact of the Spanish Enlistment Bill. As to reasons being introduced into the summons, he contended, that some terms should be conveyed; for it would be ridiculous to call a Court specially, without stating the object to be discused.

The Lord Mayor inquired if the Court was ready to-discus that particular question for which the Court was more especially summoned. He could assure them, he had fixed the most convenient day he could, consistent with his public engagements.

Mr. James thought the notice was too short, and that the Court was unconstituationally formed.—*Order)*.—He concluded by moving that the Court do adjourn.

Mr. Brookes (we understood) seconded the motion.

Loud cries of question prevailed, and the Recorder having put it in the usual way, it was negatived by a large majority

The Clerk then read the minutes of the last Court, as also the Petition of a Mr. Malpus. When these were concluded—

Mr. Favell was about to proceed in the discussion, but—

Mr. Dixon rose to order. He aisd he regreted being obliged to delay the consideration of the question, about which the Worthy Member seemedso anxious; or to obtain over him a triumph which he did not expect. He moved that the Court do adjourn, in consequence of the want of Aldermen!

Mr. Favell and his friends, looked round with astonishment, and seeing but one Alderman onthe Bench(J. T. Thorp, Esq.) exclaimed there were *three* others, (namely, Sir. C. Glyun, Sir C. Hunter, and C. Smith) present a few minutes since!

Mr. Dixon said, that might be the case, but they were not there then; and it was imperative on the Lord Mayor to dissolve the Court.

His Lordship, after considerable confussion adjourned it accordingly.

The three Aldermen named left the Court during the reading of the Petition.

Mr. Favell immediately collected together a number of friends for the purpose of waiting upon the Lord Mayor with a fresh requisition.

AMERICAN PAPERS.

NEW YORK. MAY 3.

The fast-sailling ship Sachem, Hillard, arrived at this port yesterday from Buenos Ayres, whence she sailed on the 10th of March. We have received a file of papers of a late date and a long letter from a Correspondent at that place. From W. G. D. Worthington, Esq. late Consul at Buenos Ayres, who has arrived in this ship, we have been politely favoured with an interesting detail of recent occurrences in South America, of which we have only time to notice a part in this day's Paper.

Mr. Worthington left Chili on the 29th January, and made the journey across the Continent from Valparaiso to Buenos Ayres in 21 days on horseback, distance computed at 420 leagues.

It was reported the United States frigate Macedonian arrived at Valparaiso about the beginning of February.

The President's Message had been received at Buenos Ayres, and some remarks made upon it in the papers. They seem to attribute the non-recognition of their independence by the United States to the impression which prevails on this side of the tropics, respecting their party principals They expected that their sovereignty would have been acknowledged in consequence of the favorable reports which they anticipated from the Commissioners to the Congress; but they did not appear to bear the disappointment in an improper manner.

Chili was, by the last accounts, freed from the Royalists. Sanchez, who commanded there, after being beaten at Santa Fe, had retired amongst the American Indians. On the 14th Jan. Lord Cochrane sailed from Valparaiso with his squadron, consisting of the Maria Isabella (the frigate taken from the Spaniards), the San Martin, the Lantaro, and the Chacabuco—supposed with the intention of touching at Arica, Callao, &c. and to capture or burn the shipping at the latter place, as they had on board a large store of rockets, and provisions for four months. It was thought this naval expedition would give life and ascendency to the Patriots in Lima. Capt. Wooster, of the Lantaro, the real hero of the late naval success in Talcahuana Bay, had resigned. Lord Cochrane was fond of him, and wished him to remain. His place was filled by Captain Grise, of the British Navy, so that the marine of Chili is now wholly commanded by Englishmen. The British frigate Andromache, which was said to be taking off from Lima about 5,000,000 dollars, perhaps bound to Rio Janeiro, it was suspected would be intercepted by Lord Cochrane, under the pretence or doctrine, that she was violating her neutral character.

From Venezuela.—A Porto Ricco *Gazette* of the 17th of March, contains the following interesting intelligence from that quarter:—

The Commander in Chief. General Morillo, at the head of a fine army of 5,500 men, was pursuing the Revolutionists, under Paez, along the banks of the Orinoco, after having given them a severe defeat. The Royal army of Sante Fe, which is composed of 3000 infantry, and 2000 cavalry had arrived at Cassanare, by which movement Paez had been prevented from retiring in that direction. The Revolutionary Gen. Monagas, had been surprised, and put to the rout, by Colonel Eugenio Arana. on the plains of Barcelona, and had together with Marino, fled to the Orinoco. Tranquillity prevailed in the province of Cumana; for the capital of which the corvette Ninfa, and several other men of war had sailed carrying a supply of provisions. San Fernando de Apure was, taken on the 27th of January, by the Royalist Gen. La Torre, and was to be strongly fortified. The Royal squadron on the Apure consisted of thirty fiecheras, (a species of gunboats) and two launches.

Selections.

ART. XV. *Historic Doubts relative to Napoleon Buonaparte.* 52 pp. Hatchard. 1819,

This is a very able and ingenious, though somewhat singular production. Our readers will all recollect the famous controversy maintained by Swift and Arbuthnot, against Partridge, the almanack-maker; in which they contended by an induction of moral probabilities, for the fact of his decease, in the face of the most positive contradiction on the part of the indignant astrologer himself. The proposition attempted to be substantiated in the "Historic doubts" before us, is scarcely less extraordinary; or rather, indeed, is a great deal more so, in proportion as the person to whom it relates, and whose existence it disputes, is, or at least is supposed to be, one that has given very much more extensive, and more sensible proofs of his being, than the learned Partidge, or, perhaps, that any other individual of modern times. He is, in fact, no other than Napoleon Buonaparte; and our author's purpose is to shew, by the application of Mr. Hume's reasoning, upon the subject of the credibility of testimony, the utter improbability of the existence of any such person as that celebrated adventurer is described to be. There appears to be no attempt at humour or irony in the pamphlet. The argument is drawn out in all seriousness; and apparently with a sufficiently serious and philosophical intent. The writer's object, as far as we understand, being to demonstrate the unsoundness of Hume's arguments, by an *ex-absurdo* inference from their application to a case of as notorious and undoubted matter of fact, as it is easy to imagine. In this application, he displays much acuteness and ingenuity, enforcing his conclusions with uncommon closeness of reasoning and fertility of illustration; and although there are one or two of his positions which ought to be taken with more limitations than our author seems to apprehend, yet he has certainly succeeded in putting the proper scope of Hume's doctrine under a clearer, and, in many respects, a novel point of view, and thrown some degree of light upon the particular nature of evidentiary testimony in general. We shall proceed to give an outline of his reasoning, though it will be but a slight and necessarily a very inadequate one. The argument is given in the tract itself with singular brevity and precision, and it would not be easy to abridge it in any degree without a sensible diminution of its cogency. Our abstract will, therefore, merely go to afford the reader some notion of its general scope and tendency.

The author begins by sketching a rough epitome of Buonaparte's history as it is commonly received, and after pointing out the more striking improbabilities which distinguish it, and adverting to the several contradictory accounts which exist as to many of its more important parts, as well as respecting some of the most prominent features of his character, he proceeds.

"In the midst of these controversies, the preliminary question, concerning the *existence* of this extraordinary personage, seems never to have occurred to any one as a matter of doubt; and to shew even the smallest hesitation in admitting it, would probably be regarded as an excess of scepticism, on the ground that this point has always been taken for granted by the disputants on all sides, being indeed implied by the very nature of their disputes. But is it in fact found that *undisputed* points are always such as have been the most carefully examined as to the evidence on which they rest? that facts or principles which are taken for granted, without controversy, as the common basis of opposite opinions, are always themselves established on sufficient grounds? On the contrary, is not any such fundamental point, from the very circumstance of its being taken for granted at once, and the attention drawn off to some other question, likely to be admitted on insufficient evidence, and the flaws in that evidence overlooked? Experience will teach us that such instances often occur: witness the well-known anecdote of the Royal Society; to whom King Charles II. proposed as a question, whence it is that a vessel of water receives no addition of weight from a live fish being put into it, though it does if the fish be dead. Various solutions of great ingenuity were proposed, discussed, objected to, and defended; nor was it till they had been long bewildered in the enquiry that it occurred to them to *try* the *experiment*, by which they at once ascertained, that the phenomenon which they were striving to account for—which was the acknowledged basis and substratum, as it were, of their debates—had no existence but in the invention of the witty monarch." P. 5.

He then goes on to enquire into the nature of the evidence upon the strength of which we give such implicit and unhesitating faith to a story apparently so little intitled to claim it. This is shewn, as far as regards by much the greater portion of people, to rest ultimately upon the testimony of the newspapers: an authority proverbial for its liability to the grossest error in particular instances, and which can hardly claim the credit it seems to receive from the mere circumstance of perseverance in the same story, or the repetition of it in different newspapers. A liar, it is well known, will generally persist in what he has once said, merely because he has said it, and the simple agreement of the several journals argues nothing, when it is notorious that they often combine in their impostures, and always copy from each other.

"The three most important points," it is observed, "to be ascertained in deciding on the credibility of witnesses are, first, whether they have the means of gaining correct information; secondly, whether they have any interest in concealing truth or propagating falsehood. and thirdly, whether they agree in their testimony."

Now with respect to the first of these points as applied to the newspapers, it is clear, we know little or nothing. Their avowed sources of intelligence are either other journals, English and foreign, or private correspondents of their own; of whose accuracy, or even existence, we have no assurance whatever beyond the mere *ipse dixit* of the persons whose credibility is the point in question. Again, with respect to their veracity, it will hardly be denied, that whether the accounts of Buonaparte and his wonderful achievements be true or false, the editors have an evident object in the propagating of these or any other marvels that may give interest to their columns, and feed the appetite of the vulgar for whatever is strange and prodigious. And lastly, concerning disagreements in the testimony; the fact is precisely such as is calculated to throw discredit on the whole account. Discrepancies exist not merely in reference to minute circumstances, but respecting the most shocking and momentous transactions in this man's career; his behaviour at Lodi and at Waterloo, for instance; the treatment of his sick at Jaffa, and the result of the battle of Borodino. Contradictions, if possible, yet more flagrant, are current as to the character of this strange personage, who is alternately represented as a wise and magnanimous hero, of consummate talent and valour, or as a monster of meanness and cruelty, of no courage, and but ordinary abilities.

But setting aside an authority, which is thus shewn to fail in every point essential to the credibility of witnesses, it will be asked, whether we dispute the evidence of those "who went to Plymouth on purpose, and saw Buonaparte with their own eyes? Must they not trust the evidence of their senses?" No doubt they went to Plymouth, and no doubt they saw a man in a cocked hat, who, *they were told*, was Buonaparte; but it would be difficult, contends our author, to shew what more their testimony can prove, or what assurance they could find in his physiognomy, that this man had gone through all the romantic and marvellous adventures, with which we have been so long amused. Much of the same kind is the testimony of our countrymen, who are ready to produce the scars they had received in fighting against this terrible Buonaparte. That they fought and were wounded, they may safely testify; but we defy any one of them, to come forward and declare, *on his own knowledge*, what was the cause in which he fought, under whose commands the opposed generals acted, and whether the person who issued those commands, did really perform the mighty achievements we are told of. Such then is the degree of evidence, upon which we are invited to receive this extraordinary story; an evidence which, if it can be said to constitute a probability of the facts it attests, will not easily be shewn to amount to any thing more.

"But the same testimony which would have great weight in establishing a thing intrinsically probable, will lose part of this weight in proportion as the matter attested is improbable; and if adduced in support of any thing that is at variance with uniform experience, will be rejected at once by all sound reasoners. Let us then consider what sort of a story it is that is proposed to our acceptance. How grossly contradictory are the reports of the different authorities, I have already remarked: but consider by itself the story told by any one of them it carries an air of fiction and romance on the very face of it; all the events are great, and splendid, and marvellous; great armies, great victories, great frosts, great reverses, 'hairbreadth 'scapes,' empires subverted in a few days, every thing happening in defiance of political calculations, and in opposition to the *experience* of past times; every thing upon that grand scale, so common in epic poetry, so rare in real life; and thus calculated to strike the imagination of the vulgar,—and to remind the sober-thinking few of the Arabian nights. Every event too has that *roundness* and completeness which is so characteristic of fiction; nothing is done by halves; we have *complete* victories,—*total* overthrows,—*entire* subversion of empires,—*perfect* re-establishments of them,—crowded upon us in rapid succession. To enumerate the improbabilities of each of the several parts of this history, would fill volumes; but they are so fresh in every one's memory, that there is no need of such a detail; let any judicious man, not ignorant of history and of human nature, revolve them in his mind, and consider how far they are conformable to experience, our best and only sure guide. In vain will he seek in history for something similar to this wonderful Buonaparte; 'nought but himself can be his parallel.'" P. 24.

"Another peculiar circumstance in the history of this extraordinary personage is, that when it is found convenient to represent him as defeated, though he is by no means defeated by halves, but involved in much more sudden and total ruin than the personages of real history usually meet with; if it is thought fit he should be restored, it is done as quickly and completely as if Merlin's rod had been employed. He enters Russia with a prodigious army, which is totally ruined by an unprecedented hard winter; (every thing relating to this man is *prodigious* and *unprecedented*;) yet in a few months we find him entrusted with another great army in Germany, which is also totally ruined at Leipsic; making, inclusive of the Egyptian, the third great army thus totally lost: yet the French are so good-natured as to furnish him with another, sufficient to make a formidable stand in France: he is however *conquered, and presented with the sovereignty of Elba*; (surely, by the bye, some more *probable* way might have been found of disposing of him till again wanted, than to place him thus on the very verge of his ancient dominions:) thence he returns to France, where he is received with open arms, and enabled to lose a fourth great army at Waterloo: yet so eager were these people to be a fifth time led to destruction, that it was found necessary to confine *him* in an island some thousand miles off and to quarter foreign troops upon *them*, lest they should make an insurrection in his favour! Does any one believe all this, and yet refuse to believe a miracle? Or rather, what is this but a miracle? Is it not a violation of the laws of nature? for surely there are moral laws of nature as well as physical; which though more liable to exceptions is this or that particular case, are no less *true as general rules* than the laws of matter, and therefore cannot be violated and contradicted *beyond a certain point*, without a miracle." P. 27.

"There is one more circumstance which I cannot forbear mentioning, because it so much adds to the air of fiction which pervades every part of this marvellous tale; and that is, the *nationality* of it.

"Buonaparte prevailed over all the hostile states in turn, *except England*; in the zenith of his power, his fleets were swept from the sea, *by England*; his troops always defeat an equal and frequently even a superior number of those of any other nation, *except the English*, and with them it is just the reverse; twice, and twice only, he is personally engaged against an *English commander*, and both times he is totally defeated, at Acre, and at Waterloo; and, to crown all, *England* finally crushes this tremendous power, which has so long kept the continent in subjection or in alarm, and to the *English* he surrenders himself prisoner! Thoroughly national to be sure! It *may* be all very true; but I would only ask, *if* a story *had* been fabricated for the express purpose of amusing the English nation, could it have been contrived more ingeniously?" P. 39.

In fact, to whatever part of this extraordinary tale we look we meet with nothing but inconsistency and improbability. Had it been related to us, says the writer, as having taken place in some distant country at a remote period, we could not have told what peculiar circumstances there might have been to render probable what seems to us most strange, yet in *that* case, every philosophical sceptic would have instantly rejected it as unworthy of credit. To show this our author abridges a portion of the history in the manner and phrase of the Scripture chronicles, and asks what Hume, or any of his school, would have said, had they found in the anti[quity] records of any nation such a passage [as] he instances.

"Is it then too much to demand [of] the wary academic a suspension of judg[ment] as to the 'life and adventures [of] Napoleon Buonaparte?' I do not pr[e]tend to decide positively that there [is] not, nor ever was, any such person, b[ut] merely to propose it as a *doubtful* point, and one the more deserving of careful investigation from the very circumstance of its having hitherto been admitted without enquiry: far less would I undertake to decide what is, or has been the real state of affairs: he who points out the improbability of the current story, is not bound to suggest an hypothesis of his own; though it may safely be affirmed, that it would be hard to invent any, more improbable than the received one." P. 41.

"But I call upon those who profess themselves advocates of free enquiry, who disdain to be carried along with the stream of popular opinion, and who will listen to no testimony that runs counter to experience, to follow up their own principles fairly and consistently. Let the same mode of argument be adopted in all cases alike; and then it can no longer be attributed to hostile prejudice, but to enlarged and philosophical views. If they have rejected some histories on the ground of their being strange and marvellous, of their relating facts, unprecedented, and at variance with the established course of nature,—let them not give credit to another history which lies open to the very same objections, the extraordinary and romantic tale we have been just considering: if they have discredited the testimony of witnesses, who are *said* at least to have been disinterested, and to have braved persecutions and death in support of their assertions,—can these philosophers consistently listen to and believe the testimony of those who avowedly *get money* by the tales they publish, and who do not even pretend that they incur any serious risk in case of being detected in a falsehood? If in other cases they have refused to listen to an account which has passed through many intermediate hands before it reaches them, and which is defended by those who have an interest in maintaining it: let them consider through how many, and what very suspicious hands, *this* story has arrived to them, without the possibility (as I have shewn) of tracing it back to any decidedly authentic source after all *; and likewise how strong an interest, in every way, those who have hitherto imposed on them, have, in keeping up the imposture: let them, in short, shew themselves as ready to detect the cheats and despise the fables, of politicians, as of priests. But if they are still wedded to the popular belief in this point, let them be consistent enough to admit the same evidence in *other* cases, which they yield to in *this*. If after all that has been said, they cannot bring themselves to doubt of the existence of Napoleon Buonaparte, they must at least acknowledge that they do not apply to that question the same plan of reasoning which they have made use of in others; and they are consequently bound in reason and in honesty to renounce it altogether." P. 46.

These extacts will seem unconscionable, particularly from a pamphlet of eight and forty pages, but we really do not very well know how to abridge them. As it is, we fear we have succeeded in giving but an inadequate idea of the general ingenuity of the argument, and of the dexterity with which the author has availed himself of every possible advantage which his position allowed him. The whole tract indeed, short as it is, bears every indication of being the production of a man of a very acute mind, and

* "For let it not be forgotten, that these writers themselves refer to no better authority than that of an *un-named* and *un-known foreign* correspondent."

moreover maintains throughout a style and tone of good taste and liberal knowledge, which sufficiently betrays in its writer the gentleman and the scholar.

FROM THE CALCUTTA JOURNAL.

NEW OPINIONS ON BREVET RANK.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Mr. Editor,

Permit me to offer a few remarks upon the introduction of Brevet Rank into our Army as a reward for merit, which have not, I believe, been yet touched upon, by either of your Correspondents on that subject.

May not our present list of Companions of the Bath be taken as a specimen of what might be expected, from the introduction of Brevet Rank? Are they all of them men who have distinguished themselves? or is there not one or two amongst them whose "blushing honors," sit but ill upon them? and who are considered as more indebted to the Troops they commanded, than to any merit of their own. And on the other hand, do we not see several very distinguished Field Officers who are not yet included in the list?

Would not the aspiring Captains of a Regiment be often kept in the back ground, merely from their being commanded by an old Officer, whom it was not considered prudent to entrust with a Brigade? Or one who felt himself more at home in the lower Provinces, than he would be on the banks of the Nerbudda, or in Rajpootana? Instances might be adduced of promising as the Officers thought to join the [illegible] when all at once they were ordered into Cantonments, merely for the reasons now assigned.

Brevet Rank, as a reward for merit, has not I believe ever been granted in the Royal Army, to any Officer whose name was not previously noticed in the Gazette. And yet we all know that in the course of a long campaign, even under the most distinguished and impartial Generals, a variety of accidents and circumstances will arise, by which Officers who distinguish themselves are overlooked and unnoticed. Allow me to state two Instances.

A Lieutenant who by great good fortune got the temporary command of a Battalion, had an opportunity of greatly distinguishing himself in the defence of a convoy against the combined Troops of Holkar, Ameer Khawn, and the Rajah of Bhirtpoor, and yet this Subaltern remained unnoticed and unknown, whilst the Major of Cavalry who commanded, carried off all the Laurels.

In 1816, a Brevet Major made a most gallant charge with *three Companies* by which the enemy was defeated, and one of his guns captured, and it was erroneously stated, that *the Battalion* made the charge, by which mistake, the Lieut. Col was made a C. B. and the Major passed over.

These circumstances are well known to the Army; and I believe to our illustrious Commander in Chief; for both of the Officers alluded to, have lately been selected to command Battalions. But yet they would have lost all claim to Brevet promotion, merely because their names did not appear in the Gazette.

There are a variety of arguments that could be used against the introduction of Brevet promotion as now proposed, which delicacy to those concerned, renders it impossible to bring forward in a public shape. But the more it is considered, the more evident it must appear, that it would be attended with fatal consequences to the prospects of many very deserving Officers, which ultimately it would not fail to operate, more, as an injury than a benefit to the Army at large.

A FRIEND TO MERIT.

BREVET RANK.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Sir,

The sudden interruption of the discussion on Brevet Rank, carried on with so much good humour in your Journal, had led me to believe that the subject was entirely exhausted when the appearance of a Letter signed A Friend of Merit, revived my hopes of seeing the question completely sifted to the bottom. Still however I cannot say that this new champion has achieved any thing great, and indeed I should not have thought it necessary to pay any attention to his Letter, were it not for the desire I feel to communicate the following vision which his allusion to Major Welsh's memorable little engagement was the means of producing.

My Friend will excuse my falling asleep with his Letter in my hand. Alas! if Homer sometimes nods in writing; a frail modern in the midst of such a dry discussion, may be allowed the same privilege in reading. To the point then. I thought I saw two well appointed armies opposed to each other in order of battle. One was commanded by Mature Reflection who reserving the direction of the main body to himself had placed his right wing under the orders of General Seniority, an officer known by his active service in Lord Clive's time; the left was directed by General Expediency. The opposing army was led by General Opinion, an officer who had only *local* or at least *temporary* rank, but on this point, courtesy for bad us to examine too strictly. His left was directed by our old friend Interest. His right was supported by a veteran officer, Established Usage. He had also a strong reserve under the command of Patronage an active partizan.

The attack was began by General Expediency who gallantly assailed Established Usage in front, and broke his line in several places, the intervals however were quickly filled up and Established Usage seeing that it was intended to turn his flank very properly formed his men *en potence* and stood upon the defensive.

In the mean time the action became general throughout the line, The centres engaged with great fury, alternately charging each other several times; and it was doubtful whether success would attend upon Mature Reflection, or whether General Opinion would carry the day; but the turn which affairs took upon the right, decided the battle.

General Interest very steadily advanced against Seniority and at first gained some advantage; but coming upon difficult ground, his ranks became disordered. Now was the moment for Seniority to charge, but no persuasion could induce him to move, he said, that at the battle of Minden the Cavalry had refused to advance without order and therefore he would not stir. But just at this instant a cannon ball put an end to the discussion and to poor Old Seniority at the same time. He was a good man, though neither of the School of Turenne nor Montecuculi.

The command now devolved upon Colonel Merit, who instantly attacked with such impetuosity that Interest was forced to take post behind some old Barracks and Magazines, and in this situation General Opinion, seeing that nothing but Patronage could save him, ordered up the reserve to his support Patronage who was glad of an occasion to exert himself, came on at full speed; but seeing his friends greatly entangled, and wishing to secure good ground to act upon, he made a considerable circuit to the left. Merit instantly saw the opportunity then presented to him; and with great prudence and decision, throwing himself into the interval, he intercepted Patronage and forced him to surrender himself prisoner; then directing his whole strength against Interest, turned his flank, and so completely routed him, that his troops dispersed plundering the tents of their comrades in their retreat.

Merit now made a rapid advance upon General opinion, whilst the latter attacked in front and on both flanks, formed his men into a hollow square and commenced his retreat. But with neither Interest nor Patronage to keep up his communication, it was evident that he must have been to-tally destroyed, if darkness had not put an end to the conflict. The flying enemy however, were very unwilling to allow themselves beaten—according to Established Usage. their retreat was to be called a retrogade movement:—but General Opinion acknowledged a defeat, for abandoning all his positions during the night, he crossed the river at* Sulky Ghaut, entrenched himself up to the weiskers behind the Old School.

Having thus, Sir, finished the account of the battle, I might be allowed to say something about my own exertions when I checked a movement of Infantry made in double quick time, but *in the wrong direction*, of my recommending a Cavalry Officer not to blow his horses by pursuing stragglers *away from the field of battle*—Of my hinting to an Artillery Officer, that a *masked* battery was not exactly the thing we wanted, and telling an Engineer, that the dry bed of a nullah would not offer a very *commanding* view of the enemy's operation. But all this, as well as an account of my being Aid-de camp to the victorious General I shall not at present stop to detail.

And now, by one of those rapid transitions so common in dreams, me thought I was standing in the Council Chamber, looking over the shoulder of a great personage as he perused the dispatches. By an instinctive movement of curiosity I glanced my eye towards the bottom of the letter, when, oh! shall I ever forget the agony I then endured! I read these words, "For further particulars I beg leave to refer your Excellency to the bearer of this dispatch. He is an active smart young Officer and rendered me the greatest assistance during the engagement, I therefore respectfully beg to recommend him to your Lordship for *two stripes of gold lace* and *tassels to his boots*." Oh traitor! thought I, is it for this that I have so long and so faithfully served you. Is this my reward for having so often supported your wife's arm and conversation, throughout interminable evenings of balls and assemblies. My conduct in the battle I pass over; of that, conflicting hosts are judges; but to be thus treated when I had so industriously supplied the catch-word for all your jokes and old stories, execrable ingratitude! say, monster," did you ever detect me making a single wry face at either Ale or Claret, nay more, when your wine was as dull as ditchwater, have I not gravely asserted that *still* Champaign was by far the best, and as to the ham, I appeal to your visitors if it was not always cut in the thinnest and most delicate slices, oh if I could;" but here my reverie was interrupted by a voice which in a tone of mingled dignity and feeling, proclaimed that Merit was promoted and appointed to the command of the Field Force, upon which such loud and reiterated peals of applause rang through the apartment, that I awoke and found my servant standing by my side to remind me that I was to attend the drill squad this evening.

Your obedient servant,

South Barracks,
September 25, 1819. } TRIM

* For fear of my being blamed for inattention I take leave to inform the reader that the ferry across the Hooghly leading towards the Old Orphan School, is called *Sulkeah*—I have struck off the passage however just as this visionary Gentleman wrote it.

Printer's Devil.

MADRAS REGIMENTS.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Sir,

The accompanying Plan was prepared some months, ago, but it could not be published here. Having recently perused your valuable Paper, I oberve you have inserted several Plans in it for improving the Indian Army, I therefore take the liberty of requesting you will have the goodness to insert my Plan in your Paper also. By so doing you will gain the good wishes of all the Brevet Captain and Subalterns on this and the other establishments, and much oblige.

Sir your very obedient servant,

Fort St. George,
Sept. 17, 1819. } *A Brevet Capt. on the Madras Establisment.*

A Plan for increasing the number of Captains in the European and Native Infantry Regiments on the Madras Establishment from 8 to 10 each, without causing additional Expense to the Honorable Company, beyond the small sum of Pagodas 5, 574: or Rupees 19,509, per annum.

1.—In consequence of the present *inferior* number of Captains in the European and Native Infantry Regiments (particularly the latter) they have seldom more than 1 or 2 present with each, whilst His Majesty's Regiments have generally from 8 to 10 Captains present with each.

2.—It is therefore proposed to increase the number of Captains in the European and Native Infantry Regiments from 8 to 10 and to decrease the number of Lieutenants in proportion (from 22 to 20) which it is hoped will meet with favorable attention, and be considered a great improvement to the service.

3.—In the event of the plan being adopted it will only give Captains to the Infantry Regiments in proportion to the number allowed to Cavalry Regiments,* for instance; the former would have 10 Captains to 20 Companies the latter have 4 Captains to 8 Troops (besides an additional Major) and the Madras European Regiment would be placed upon a footing with the Artillery, viz. a Captain to each Company.

* The Lieutenants of Infantry have been very much superseded by those of the Cavalry and Artillery, in consequence of the recent augmentation and increase of Officers to those Corps.

4.—To meet the expence which would be incurred by the foregoing plan, it is proposed to alter the Establishment of the Madras European Regiment and to fix it at the Establishment ordered for His Majesty's Regiments of Foot on this Establishment, viz, 10 Companies of the strength detailed in the margin, * which will be found to be a very compact and efficient Corps and much better calculated for operations in this conntry, than a heavy Corps of 12 *Companies* and upwards of 1,300 *men* including Officers.

5.—The expence of the Madras European Regiment, according to its *present* Establishment is Pagodas 9,897, per Month. The expence according to the *proposed* Establishment would be Pagodas 8,899, causing a difference or saving of Pagodas 698 per Month, or Pagodas 11,976, per annum, being Pagodas 5,574, less than the expence that would be incufred by the adoption of the plan.

6.—A similar arrangement in Bengal, would be attended with less ex ence as there are *nine* Captains attached to the Infantry Regiments on that Establishment. At Bombay it would be attended with a considerable saving, which would probably equal the small expence to be incurred at Madras and Bengal.

Fort St. George, May 1819

PUBLIC DISCUSSION.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Sir,

I supposed you have read the letter in the India Gazette, written by a Field Officer, who has *exerted* himself to leave his Hookka, and take up his pen, with the hope of *setting at rest* the Military discussions in your Journals, by the authority of his *rank*. I pity the poor Gentleman sincerely. He has been disturbed from *jogging on in his quiet way*, and from his comfortable conviction that this was not only the best of all possible services, but that it is free from any blemish, or imperfection, except the want of more Regiments.

He is now suffering under the painful feeling of an unsettled belief, and is quite testy with the Friend To The Army, the New School Officer, and the Soldier Of Fortune, for having invaded his blissful ignorance. Puzzled by their conflicting arguments, he balances them, and is more bewildered. In despair, he at last enquires for their *rank*. What is their standing? Are any of them Field Officers? Who are these Apostles of Novelty? "Have any of the Chief Priests believed in them?"

I had no intention of taking part in these controversies, which have been conducted with greater ability and temper than I can pretend to; but my blood is stirred up with this conceit of replying to arguments, by alledging, not their unsoundness, but the rank of the writer. He is an Ensign forsooth! As if wit and judgement, like Madeira, were improved by being sent to Chunar for some years. It is becoming, it seems, in subalterns, to listen in silence; while arguments are carried on by their seniors: they ought to leave the office, or sinecure as it may prove, of thinking, judging, and writing, to the Field Officers. But alas! it has been observed of old, by the sapient king, that "Great men are not always wise, neither do the aged understand judgement."

However heretical the opinion may be, I must confess it is mine, that some young officers know more of their profession in five years, and are better acquainted with the country, and the natives, than many others are in twenty—I even suspect, that a man may have spent that time between some quiet, snug, staff appointment in Bengal, and the regular march of relief with his Battalion, from Benares to Kishengunge, and Kishengunge to Dinapore; and after all this, when he thinks "good easy man" that his knowledge is ripening, he will be found more unfit for command, and more helpless in emergencies, than those despised youths whose heads are full of the Peninsula, and Waterloo. He will be far inferior as an officer, and a Judge, on Military subjects, to any intelligent subaltern, who has been two years with any of our Field Divisions, for example, that on the Nerbudda.

But besides the inherent wisdom of the Field Officers, they were in the days of *their* youth, so quiet, and so meek! *They* did not presume to discuss the constitution of the Army, or form schemes for improving it. "They had been taught *in former times*, that all matters of this

*1 Colonel, 2 Lieutenant Colonels, 2 Majors, 10 Captains, 23 Lieutenants, 8 Ensigns, 50 Serjeants, 50 Corporals, 950 Privates, and 20 Drummers and Fifers. Total 1,115. (Staff, &c, &c. as at present.)

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description, should be left to our honourable employers." Meek humble men! Do they think we have not heard, or read, that certain officers were sent home, before 1796, (when *they* were Ensigns, or Cadets,) to assist our honourable employes with their advice? Do they suppose we are ignorant of their commotions, and committees? Yet when some of our cotemporaries employ themselves in writing essays on Military Subjects, which if they do not profit others, are certainly beneficial to themselves, by furnishing them with useful employment, and cultivating habits of reasoning, and reflection, there are found men to cry out, "*O tempora!* they *make many discontented*, and ought to *be set at rest.*" This too is averred of discussions, which have at least the merit of being conducted with uncommon temper and urbanity.

Indeed I have little doubt, that such temperate, free, and acute discussions as we have lately witnessed on these subjects, would be gladly read by our honourable masters themselves. They must be pleased to see, that on the question of Brevet Rank, it is all along tacitly supposed, that to obtain their consent to the measure, nothing more was requisite, than to prove its advantage to their Army. The Court of Directors have employed an Officer, formerly in this service, Lieut. Colonel Salmond,) to save them from the labour, and trouble of their Military Correspondence; of the perplexity and intricacy of which they very naturally complain. In a late debate, the Chirman candidly confessed, that they could not enter into these details, and that all that human nature was able to perform, was to read what was written on these subjects by others. It is not then, perhaps, unreasonable to suppose, that if the *Calcutta Journal* should fall under their eyes, many acute intelligent Gentlemen in the Direction, would read with interest the best arguments which are brought forward by Officers who take different sides, upon a great Military Question like this.

It may be necessary in making these observations, to guard against one imputation, which however I hope liberal men would not make. I should be sorry if it were supposed I intended to cast any slight upon the respectable body of our old Officers in general. No one has a greater respect for the many excellent Officers of rank whom I have the happiness to know, It is only of those who place themselves in the "chair of the scorner," that I would speak with the ridicule which *they* deserve and provoke.

In a word, I look upon age, and standing in the service, to be very much like cyphers. In themselves they are of no significance whatever; but when placed beside other significant qualities or figures, they add immensely to their value. Cæsar, when he left Gaul, was undoubtedly a much better General than when he went there; but it has been remarked by a master in the art, that a mule, which had served all the campaigns of Cæsar, would still be only a mule.

I am, Sir,
Your Obedient Servant,
AN OLD SUBALTERN.

Barrackpore, Sept. 27. 1819.

A SNEER ANSWERED

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

In the *India Gazette* of Monday last, there appeared a Letter under the signature of "A Field Officer," which concludes with the following paragraph: "I also hope that the *Military Lawyers* will keep their *learning* to themselves, they certainly have done, and are likely to do, more harm than good. All these discussions in my opinion are mischevous, and the fewer *Challenges* of any kind, the better for the Army."

Now, Sir, this paragraph, short as it is, contains "advice," for so I interpret the "hope that the Military Lawyers will keep their learning to themselves," which is unquestionably *bad*; an "assertion" without proof; a "presumption," without the slightest argument to support it; an "opinion, founded on erroneous principles; and a "futile attempt" at wit.

Previously to entering into the discussions of the above points, which for the sake of distinctness and clearness, it is my intention to do separately, I beg leave to acquaint the Field Officer, that I am neither a *Cadet* nor an *Ensign*, but that I am an Officer, of nearly twenty years standing in the Army, and may, for aught the Field Officer knows, have performed the various duties of Judge Advocate, Interpreter, and Member of General Courts Martial; as well as of President, Member, and Superintending Officer (as circumstances required) of minor Courts Martial. I am induced to state these facts, not with the wish of arrogating any undue attention to the opinions I may hazard in the course of this discussion, but with the view of giving the Field Officer to understand, that there are men as well as boys, who are anxious to obtain information on all subjects connected with the "Administration of Justice by Courts Martial," this I declare to be my sole object, and I shall not be diverted from the point, by the Field Officer's sneer conveyed in his "*hope that the Military Lawyers will keep their Learning to themselves.*"

Had this piece of advice made its appearance in the black-letter ages of "despotism and Monkish superstition," when it was deemed good policy to keep the great body of the people in a state of deplorable ignorance it might have obtained the Field Officer great applause; but these days are gone by, and such narrow policy is now *scouted*, and deservedly so. I therefore trust, that the Gentleman who have laid their sentiments upon any Military point before the Public, through the medium of your Journal, will treat the Field Officer's *hope* or *advice* with the contempt it deserves.

I now come to the assertion and presumption. The Field Officer asserts, that "they *certainly have done, and are likely to do more harm* than *good.*" In the first place: he has not condescended to state the nature of the *harm* they (the Military Lawyers) *have* done, nor has he, in the second place, adduced a "single argument" in support of his "presumption," that they are *likely to do more harm* than *good.* Nor does the "opinion" given by the Field Officer, viz. that "all these discussions are mischievous," stand upon any firmer basis than the above assertion and presumption, viz. the baseless foundation of the Field Officer's *bare* assertion without proof.

His play upon the word Challenge, I conceive to be puerile, and as such I shall dismiss it together with his assertion, presumption, and opinion, as unworthy of further notice; and I here take my leave of the Field Officer, with the determination of continuing my search for information on all points connected with Military Jurisprudence, through every legitimate channel. That I conceive your valuable Journal to be such, is evident from the use I have already made of it, for this purpose.

I am, Sir, Your most obedient Servant,
Calcutta, September 20, 1819. CENTURION.

CHEMICAL RESEARCHES.

Pyroligneous Acid.—Extract of a letter from M. C. G. at Paris, to M. V. M. at Brussels.—A discovery of the greatest importance engages at this moment the attention of the Physicians, the Chemists, and the Government. A person of the name of Mangé has discovered that the pyroligneous acid, obtained by the distillation of wood, has the property of preventing the decomposition and putrefaction of animal substances. It is sufficient to plunge meat for a few moments into this acid, even slightly empyreumatic, to preserve this meat as long as you may desire. Cutlets, kidneys, liver, rabbits, which were prepared as far back as the month of July last, are now as fresh as if they had been just procured from the market. I have seen carcasses washed three weeks ago with pyroligneous acid, in which there is yet no sign of decomposition. Putrefaction not only stops, but it even retrogrades. Jakes exhaling infection, cease to do so, as soon as you pour into them the purifying acid. You may judge how many important applications may be made of this process. Navigation, medicine, unwholesome manufactories, will derive incalculable advantages, from it. This explains why meat, merely dried in a stove, does not keep, while that which is smoked becomes unalterable. We have here an explanation of the theory of hams, of the beef of Hamburg, of smoked tongues, sausages, der herrings, of wood smoked to preserve it from worms, &c. &c. &c.

Cast Iron Rendered Malleable.—The Society for the Encouragement of Arts, &c. (in France) has for these 14 years past proposed premiums for a process by which cast iron could be rendered malleable, and proper to be made into common utensils, such as boilers, stew pans, &c. usually made of copper, which is dearer than cast iron, and the use of which is dangerous and often attended with accidents. This interesting problem of domestic economy has been solved by Messers. Baradelle and Doedor, and the Society in consequence decreed to them, on the 23d of September last, the premium offered for it.

The Marquis de St. Croix, who is a Member of the Society, has since turned his attention to the application of this discovery; and he has just had experiments made in the manufactory of Loulans, upon pieces of this iron, which leave no doubt of their malleability and of the advantages which result from it. Pots, vessels of different kinds, nails, keys, spoons, and forks, were first rough cast, then submitted to the process of *Malleabilisation.* The *malleabilised* pieces not only resisted shocks which would have fractured the brittle cast iron, but were not even broken by falls from the height of ten feet and more on the pavement. They could not be broken but by letting them fall upon stones from the height of twenty or thirty feet. These pieces were turned & filed with more facility than pewter. The broken parts, the grain of which is fine and nearly the same as that of steel, were bronzed and perfectly well soldered: the keys answered in the hardest locks as well as the usual iron keys; the nails did not rivet well, but entered easily and without breaking the hardest wood. The vessels designed for tinning received it very well, lastly the *malleabilised* cast iron exceeded in strengh by more than one half the cast iron hitherto in use.

"The Chinese excell in this Manufacture all nations, nor is it by any means new to them. An immense tripod at the Padre house on the South side of the water bearing date in the reign of Yune Cheou of the Ti ming dynasty. The whole of their cooking utensils are made of this metal and Tripods Vases &c. beautifully ornamented. Amongst us a Cast Iron Vessel, with a flaw in it is rejected, and indeed is useless, because we have no method of mending them. Not so with the Chinese, every travelling blacksmith has the art, and in Canton you may witness it every day; a small hole is easily done, but we have seen them cut out pieces of an inch or two in diameter, and burn in a piece so as to make it in reality as good as new.

There has been several attempts to improve our own manufacture of this article. About the year 1760, a Mr. Wood obtained a patent for a new discovery by which he proposed making Pig Iron malleable. This project did not succeed nor has it done better lately. We have had Cast Anchors, but they have retained their ancient brittleness so to have again grown into disuse.

Mr. Eton mentions a discovery by an Arabian at Constantinople of the art of Casting Iron which was perfectly malleable when it came out of the Mould.—(Survey of the Turkish Empire p. 227.)

The celebrated Reaumur published an Essay (about the year 1772,) on the art of rendering Cast Iron ductile and fit to be forged, and a Manufactory of it was set up in France, but afterwards given up from whence no other inference can be drawn but that it did not succeed.

Since this it has been discovered by Mr. Duford, director of the Iron works, at Montaine, that Cast Iron at a certain degree of heat is as easily cut as wood with a common saw; this was verified at Glasgow in 1818.

BOMBAY EDITOR.

ANECDOTE.

A Landlord of a Tavern who has been improving upon the mode of keeping the Establishments to which the people resort for the purpose of drinking *by the Hour*, has constructed a large reservoir on the roof of his House which he daily fills with Wine—at the bottom are the Cocks, which are made over to the drinkers for the time stipulated, after the expiration of which, our Narrator from whom we have these details, adds, that they are either *put out*, or *carried* out of doors.

PRICES CURRENT.

		Rs.	Q.	R.
ALKALI,	per Surat Candy 22 md.	8	0	00
ALMONDS,	per Surat md. of 44 seers	4	0	00
ANCHORS,	per cwt.	15	0	00
ARRACK, Columbo,	per Gallon	2	0	00
In Bond,		1		
BEER, Hodgson's, none.	per hhd.	120	0	00
BEETLENUT, white Malay,	per Sut. Cd. of 21 mds.	70	0	00
Malabar,	Bombay Candy.	58	0	00
BENJAMIN, 1 sort,	per Surat md. of 40 seers or 37½ lb.	20	0	00
Ditto Europe market,	Ditto ditto.	40	0	00
BOTTLES,	per dozen	2	0	00
BRIMSTONE,	per Surat Candy. of 21 mds.	75	0	00
CAMPHOR, China,	per Surat md. of 42 seers	28	0	00
CANVAS, Europe, No. 1 to 4,	per bolt.	32	0	00
" 5 to 8,	" "	30	0	00
CANVAS, Bengal,	none			
Ditto Twine,				
CARDAMUMS, Malabar.	per Surat maund of 42 seers	70	0	00
CASSIA, China,	per pound	00	2	25
Sumatra,		none		
Buds,				
Malabar,				
CHERETTA, Root,	per Surat md	11	0	00
CLOVES,	per Surat md. of 42 seers	68	0	00
Bourbon,		55	0	00
COCHINEAL, good,	per pound.	16	2	00
COFFEE, Mocha,	per Surat md.	20	0	00
Bourbon,		none		
Java,		none		
COIR, Laccadavie, garbled,	Candy of 21 Md.	58	0	00
COPPER, Sheathing	per Surat md.	24	0	00
Plate,	" "	24	0	00
Bolts,	" "	24	0	00
Slab,	" "	23	0	00
Persian,	" "	23	0	00
COPPERAS, Mocha,	per Surat maund	3	2	00
Brazil,	" "			
CORDAGE,	per cwt.	28	0	00
Patent,	" "	32	0	00
COTTON. Ahmood,	per Surat Candy	210	0	00
Ditto Toomil,	of 21 Maunds	240	0	00
Bowuaghur,	or 7 Cwt.	180	0	00
Ditto Toomil,		205	00	
Limree Wudwan,		185	0	00
Ditto Toomil,		210	0	00
Kutch,		170	0	00
Ditto Toomil,		219	0	00
Mahgrole & Pore,		170	0	00
CUMMIN, Seed,	per Surat maund	8	0	00
DAMMER, Malacca Raw,	per Surat Cy. of 22 maunds.	40	0	00
Ditto boiled,		55	0	00
ELEPHANT'S TEETH,	per Surat md.	30	0	00
1st sort,	"			
2d ditto,	"			
3d ditto,	"			
GALL NUTS, garbled,	per Surat maund.	50	0	00
GHEE, Caranchy,	per Bombay maun	2	8	00
GINGER, Bengal,	per Surat Cy. of 22 mds. or 821 lbs.	62	0	00
GRAM, Surat	per Cy. of 8 Parah	30	0	00
Bownagur,	" "	26	0	00
GUM, Animi, garbled,	per Surat maund	10	0	00
Arabic,	per Surat Candy	115	0	00
Gamboge,	European market,			
Galbanum,				
Olibanum,		10	0	00
Myrrh,		11	0	00
GUNPOWDER,	" per lb.			
GUNNEES,	per 100	16	2	00
Ditto Twine,				
HEMP, Koncan,	per Bombay Candy	115	0	00
Ghauty,	per Ditto	105	0	00
Northern,	per Surat Candy	80	0	00
HATS, good,	each.	10	0	00
HING, Europe Market,	per Surat Maund of 44 seers	12	0	00
INDIGO,				
IRON, Swedish Square,	per Surat candy	64	0	00
Ditto Flat,	" "	62	0	00
English Square,	" "	42	0	00
Ditto Flat,	" "	45	0	00
Ditto Bolt,	" "	45	0	00
Nails 2 a 3 Inch,	" per cwt			
4 a 10,	" "			
Hoops,	" per cwt.	11	0	00
Kentledge,	" per cwt.	10	0	00
LEAD, Pig ditto,	Rs. " per cwt.	10	2	00
Sheet	" "	10	0	00
Red,	" "	12	2	00
White	" "	14	0	00
China,	" "	13	0	00
LINSEED OIL, in Jar	per Gallon	0		00
MACE, good,	per pound			00
MUNJEET	Surat			
Mocha,	" "			00
Bussorah,	" "			00
NAIL, Copper,	per cwt.	63	0	00
Ditto Brass,	Ditto	45	0	00
NUTMEGS,	per lb.	2	2	00
OIL, Cocoanut, 1 sort	per Bombay md.	4	0	00
Ditto Jengely,	Ditto ditto	3	2	00
PADDY,	per Moora	32	0	00
PAINTS, best white mixed,	" per lb.			
Black	" "	00	1	10
Green	" "	1	0	00
Yellow	" "	00	0	80
Red	" "	00	0	80
Blue,	" "	00	2	88
PEPPER, Malabar,	per Bombay candy	125	0	00
Bhatcole,		135	0	00
Eastern,	"	125	0	00
PEEPUL,	per S. maund	7	1	00
Mool,	per ditto	10	0	00
PITCH,	per barrel	20	0	00
QUICKSILVER,	Rs. per Surat maund	39	0	00
RICE, Bengal 1 sort,	per Bag	9	0	00
Ditto unboiled 2 do.	do. do.	7	2	00
Ditto Moonga,	do. do.	6	2	00
SAFFRON, Free of Oil,	per pound	45	0	00
SAGO,	per Surat maund	2	0	00
SALT PETRE,	per Bag	18	0	00
SANDAL WOOD, good,	per Bombay candy	180	0	00
SHELL, Lac,				
SILK, and Silk, Piece Goods				
SILK, Nankeen,	per pucka seer	16	2	00
Ditto, Canton, 1 sort	15 seers to a B'bay md.	15	0	00
Ditto do. 2	do. do.	14	0	00
Ditto do. 3	do. do.	16	3	00
Bengal, 1 sort		12	2	00
SPIRITS, Brandy	" per gallon	5	0	00
Hollands	per Case	30	0	00
Bengal Rum,	per Gallon			
STEEL, in Tubs,	" per	11	0	00
Bundle,	" "	12	0	00
STICK, Lac,				
SUGAR, Bengal real 1 sort,	per Bag	30	0	00
Ditto, 2 do.	do. do.	28	0	00
Ditto Batavia in Canuister,	per md. 41½ seers	6	0	00
Ditto China in Chest,	per Surat md. seers	6	1	00
Ditto 2 sort,		5	2	00
Candy Chinchu	per Surat md. of 42½ seers	10	2	00
do. Canton,	do. do.	10	0	00
do. 2 do.	do. do.	9	0	00
TAR, Stockholm	per " Barrel	30	0	00
TERRA Japonica, or Kut,	per Bombay Cy.	50	0	00
TIN PLATES. I. C.	" per box	20	0	00
in large slab,	per md. 40 seers	40	0	00
TINCALL,				
Banx,				one.
TURPENTINE,	" per barrel			
Spirits,	" per gallon	4	2	00
TURMERIC, Bengal,	per Surat Candy	35	0	00
TUTENAGUE,	per Surat maund	30	0	00
VERDIGREASE,	per cwt.			
VERMILLION, China,	per paper	1	1	50
VITRIOL, Blue,	per Surat maund	20	0	00
WAX, Bees,	per Surat maund	18	0	00
WINE, Claret, English,	per dozen	36	0	00
Port,	" " pipe	18	0	00
Madeira, 1 sort,	per " pipe	800	0	00
WHEAT, Jumbooeer,	per Candy of 8 Parah	35	0	00
Ditto Surat,		40	0	00
Hansie,		42	0	00
Spanish Dollars,	per 100	220	0	00
German Crowns,	per 100	212	0	00
Venetians,	per 100	490	0	00
Gubbas,	per 100	475	0	00

Remittance to England at six months 2 2 per Rupee.
Freight to England, nominal 4 £. 5 £. per Ton.
Loose Freight
Exchange on Calcutta, B'bay Rs. 100 per 100 Sicca.
on Madras.